NUMBER 7

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THE QUEEN OF FASHION

MARCH 1908



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For Easter Costumes



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Paris Favors Collarless Theater Waists

PARISIAN modistes have been quite successful in introducing the collarless and slightly décolleté bodices for theater wear. An effort is also being made to introduce the fashion here, and some very fash-ionable women are taking it up. Still, it is making its way very slowly here, and a great majority of women still prefer the unlined guimpe and high unlined collar of lace or net to the collarless or cut-out necks. The fashion seems here to have met the fate of many foreign innovations in dress in being adopted where it is becoming and absolutely refused where it is not. American women are be-ginning to be rather insistent on this quality of becomingness, even where a brand new style is advanced. When waists without collars or with the neck cut out slightly are worn severity of effect is still modified-as is to be noticed among New York women, at -by the wearing of jeweled collars, velvet bands with pendants, etc.

Of course, the styles referred to are not at all in the same class with even moderately low-cut evening gowns. In no American theater are low-cut gowns to be seen, ex-cepting occasionally in the boxes. The collarless theater gown is a much more conservative affair, usually high in the back and cut away in front only in a modest square

or surplice effect.

The Dutch neck is the most becoming, and therefore the most popular, of all these fashions. Many of the handsomest gowns are now finished in this way. There are also many waists cut out in a square effect, varied by an irregular outline or pointed at the bottom. Sometimes the throat is left quite bare, and again it is partly filled in with a flat piece of lace or net in the shape of a collarless chemisette.

A fascinating waist of this description was made of chiffon, the sides of the front being laid in small pleats reaching from the shoulder line to the best. The wide box-was plain, and gave the effect of a wide box-toward the belt. The waist shoulder line to the belt. The central piece was cut out in the neck in a V, the back being quite high, although, of course, collarless. A flat piece of lace partly filled in the V, and the borders of the triangle were trim-med with points of the same lace. The waist was further embellished with applications of embroidery down the central pleat and with panels of the same on either side.

Another waist, fastened in the back and made of crepe de Chine, elaborately embroid-ered, was cut out in Dutch neck, bordered with quite deep scallops and pointed in front. Inside this neck there was a chemisette of heavy lace, made perfectly plain and cut out at the throat in a very shallow V. The scallops of the Dutch neck were finished with narrow frillings of net. The waist was shirred on the shoulders and the front was elaborately embroidered .- N. Y. "Herald."

Mental Bank Accounts

THE man who is under his best has usually neglected his nervous bank account, writes a contributor to "Good Housekeeping." Some force he has spent mentally on his work. some on running his physical engine, some on his emotions. The total foots up more than his account. He had enough energy to carry him through, but he wasted it. First of all, then, a man must size up his manner of living, of working, of thinking, of feeling, and see how he can better them all. Then, when he has decided on his course of action, let him forget why he is doing it. Let him give himself one wholesome overhauling and be done with it.



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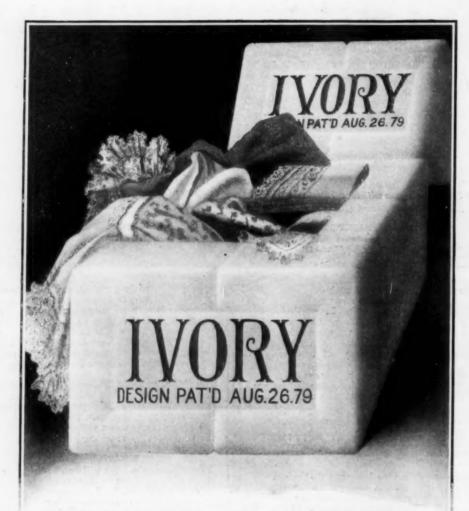
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MCGILS MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN

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Vol. XXXV No. 7

OF FASHION

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New York, March, 1908



SMART NOVELTIES OF FASHION



Some of the Latest Spring Millinery

By BETTY MODISH

A S fashion experts have predicted for several months, this spring we shall see the vogue of the small hat. Nearly all the early models brought over from Paris are of small size: but, of course, this does not mean that the large hat will go out entirely. To many women it is much more becoming than the small effect, and for this reason alone will continue to be fashionable. The large hat, is also more or less of a favorite for dressy wear, and there is no question that it will continue so this spring.

The new straws include a large number of small hats, together with a fair proportion of larger effects. The majority of the latter are of the sailor description. The pressed straw effect has again proven an easy leader, though in the cheaper grades made hats are a very important factor. Pristilines, horsehairs, etc., do not give evidence of being as popular as they have been in the past, though they will be used to some extent. There is a marked tendency toward rough effects in straws, and, as far as the early season at least is concerned, a considerable demand is likely to develop for these. Later on, it is possible that chips will come to the front rather prominently. Early in the season, however, these will not be much in evidence.

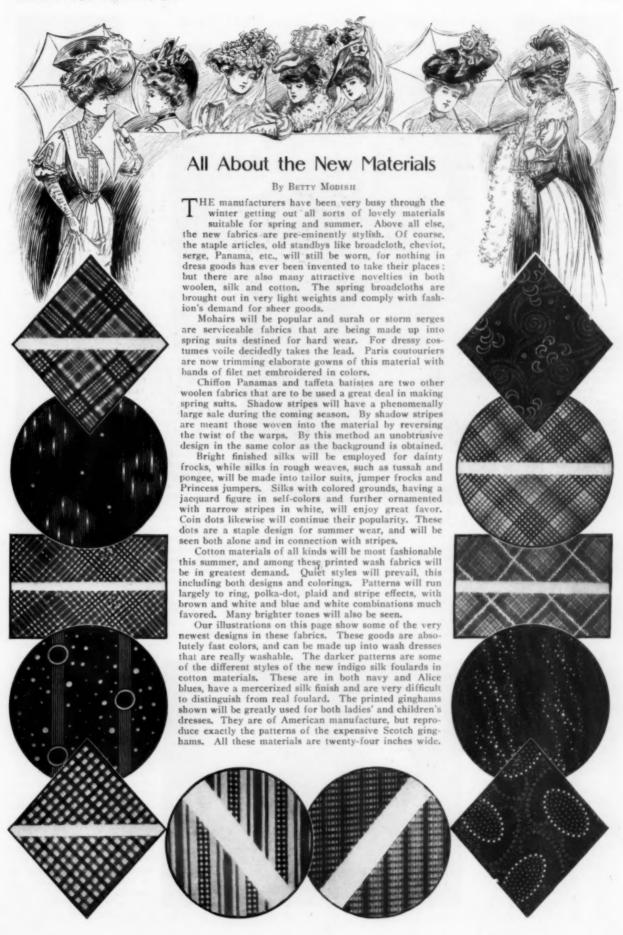
Our illustrations show some of the leading shapes and methods of trimming. The hat shown at the upper left-hand corner of the illustration is of tan-colored straw with a double brim, the lower part being of dark-brown straw. It is trimmed with dark-brown feathers and velvet ribbon. Just under this is a tiny toque in a new round shape in black straw, trimmed with a black and white ostrich feather, a bunch of pink roses and a band of black velvet ribbon. The center illustration displays a charming hat in rough straw, trimmed with bunches of

violets, while in the upper right-hand corner is a *chic* walking hat trimmed with a white dove, and below it a Paris model that shows a smart combination of feathers, black velvet ribbon and rhinestone cabochons.

The black and white vogue is increasing all the time. This not only applies to hats, but to trimmings as well, the combination black and white plumes being especially favored. Brown is worn a great deal. Blue is one of the great favorites, and green is also seen. Red is an incident, as it has been for a number of years past. The plume or pompon effects made of wired ostrich are coming to the fore more strongly all the time. They are seen to a considerable extent on the imported pattern hats, as well as on the finest domestic models.

A trimming that is worthy of especial attention this spring, not only by reason of its vogue, but also because it is a novelty, is the line of Japanese silk and metal embroidered bands. These are employed on hats of every grade, including the popular-priced ready-to-wear numbers and the most dressy types. They are, of course, almost invariably employed in conjunction with some other trimming. They certainly add much to the beauty of the hat.

With the coming into vogue of small hats, conventional styles are shown in greater profusion than ever, including the always-staple turban and toque, which are given possibly some new twist. Aside from this they have not changed radically from existing types. However, there are some new styles of small hats on the market which are likely to meet with considerable favor. These hats are something on the order of the Henry IV. of France style. The characteristic features are the high crown, smaller at the top than at the bottom, the short brim turned up on the left side and the long plume.





A NEW AND FASHIONABLE COLLAR FOR SPRING SHIRT WAISTS

Fashionable

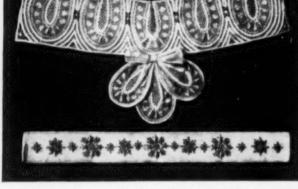
For Spring

sorts of jabot effects are to be very fashionable in neckwear this spring. These are used both to finish the necks of dressy gowns and are also worn with embroidered linen collars and plain tailored shirt waists. At first this latter use seems rather incongruous, but after one has become

accustomed to it the effect is very chic, especially as many of the new linen collars are heavily embroidered,

and thus have an extremely decorative appearance. The new jabots are most effective and pretty. In shape they differ a

good deal from the style in vogue a few vears ago. They are made principally of soft silk, chiffon and lace, and for the tailored shirt waists of embroidered linen like the model shown in the upper right - hand corner of this page. In New York at the present mo ment there is a great fancy for Marie Antoinette ja bots in frill-



FANCY STOCK OF LACE INSERTION AND LACE STITCHES. BEADED VELVET BAND FOR THE NECK

like effects, made of hemstitched pleated chiffon or soft net and lace. Some of these are very long, reaching to the waistline.

There is another style of jabot also in the shops, which, while not quite so dressy in effect, is yet very smart and pretty indeed. It is made of soft silk, tied in a fancy knot that to some extent resembles the conventional sailor knot. Sometimes it is also adorned with small bows of the same material, and again with lace.

Little lace bows are also extremely fashionable as a finish Then there are a multitude of

to the ubiquitous linen collar. natty silk bows, some made with triple loops, others with double loops and a rosette center. A novelty that is taking marvelously with the well-dressed woman this month is a small silk bow with no loops at all, but with two fringed ends on each side. From Paris come silk bows in fancy pointed shape, trimmed with a narrow edging of Irish and other handsome laces. But many of these French novelties are almost too set in form. A better effect would be created by something softer.

Some types of this nature show a sailor bow of fancy silk, pleated to make it more ornate, while others are entirely of net lace adorned with ribbon. Liberty silk looks very effective trimmed with lace. In fact, the variety of

Neckwear and Summer

> styles that are shown is infinite. Colors include the staple light shades as well as a considerable number of novelty tones.

Aside from these new bow effects, rosettes and other small ideas of this character will remain good. The same may be said of the Windsor. Rosettes are brought a Jabot effect of

in a considerable variety of out novel shapes and colorings. It is difficult to invent anything new in Wind-

sors, but it is likely that some new colorings and designs will be shown before long. The narrow Windsors made a marked success last season, and will again be brought out for spring.

That embroidered collars and, in fact, the entire line of fancy as well as plain turnover collars of the stiff nature, will be fashionable this spring is generally admitted. Many of

the various styles of fancy neckwear which have been brought out are intended for wear with collars of this description, and not only are these thought highly of by the manufacturers, but they have been approved by retailers and fashion authorities generally.

Although the embroidered collar is still extremely popular, it has means pushed the stock collar to the Very effective wall.

models of these have been brought out, many of which differ materially from anything that has been shown hereto-A very pretty novelty in this line is shown in one of our illustrations. ONE OF THE LONG PLEAT-

Another new effect is a type simulating the turnover-collar, with the upper portion cut away rather short and showing a little bow in the front. The whole is made of

silk and highly ornamented. This idea is carried out in numer-



BROIDERED LINEN FOR

SHIRT WAISTS

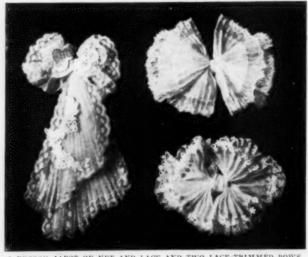
ED JABOTS NOW SO FASHIONABLE

ous different fashions. Ribbons are seen to a greater extent than ever in the making of these stocks.

The more tailored effects will continue good, and in this connection it may be noted that tailored neckwear is expected to sell in large quantities. Some very pretty new styles have been brought out. Simple little stocks with white washable turnovers, although not new, are thought of very highly in this line, and the conventional line of Ascots is regarded as sure to be popular.

The tailored shirt waist requires either a linen collar and tie or bow of some sort, or one of the new jabots, or a stock of a semi-tailored nature.

The "Fluffy Ruffles" girl, made popular by one of the



A DRESSY JABOT OF NET AND LACE AND TWO LACE-TRIMMED BOWS

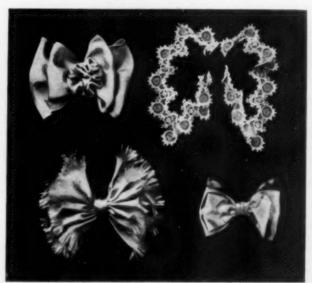
New York Sunday papers, is not without her fashion influence. For wear with a wash waist, the proper thing would naturally be the wash stock, Ascot or some form of this nature, if a linen collar is not worn. With heavy waists, however, a silk effect

would be more appropriate. A great variety of tailored taffeta stocks are being shown. One of the most noteworthy points about these is their marked severity and plainness. It is impossible to make tailored neckwear very ornate, or it would lose its tailored significance, but this season's showing is certainly one of the plainest brought out. However, it includes some very attractive models, whose very severity recommends them.

Many are made with a little turnover of linen or lawn at the top, which, of course, may be changed as often as desired. Others show a simulation of the turnover collar in silk, and among these are to be found items of a little more ornate character, some of them having a small bow in front, which obviates the necessity of any additional pieces of neckwear. These

necessity of any additional pieces of neckwear. These are new and effective, besides being moderate in regard to price.

The neckwear which illustrates this article is shown by the courtesy of Lord & Taylor, New York City.



A GROUP OF SMART NECK BOWS

Besides all these, there are other items for which there is a heavy call. The collar-and-cuff set was never more prominent than it is today; scarfs are used a great deal; boas are coming to the fore in a very remarkable manner. Indeed, a woman

could easily wear at one time three or more separate and distinct articles purchased at the neckwear counter. For example, she will have on a stiff linen collar, a jabot or some other fancy effect which is worn with it; on her coat will be lace or an embroidered coat set, while her costume will be topped by a boa. the evening the collar, jabot and coat set will, of course, be useless; but over her head she will wear a scarf, while her neck will be enveloped by a more dressy boa than that worn in the afternoon.

All the articles mentioned are extremely fashionable, and the majority of them find their way into the wardrobe of the average woman who makes any pretense of being well dressed.

It is quite probable that the great interest shown in marabout and feather boas will have the effect of boom-

will have the effect of booming the sale of the chiffon description. Variety is always desired. Chiffon boas, however, will have their vogue almost entirely in black.

Pictures as Furniture

A RTISTS would tell us that it is very improper, if not positively wicked, to call pictures furniture, and even the general public will admit that they belong to a different category; but it cannot be denied that nothing so thoroughly furnishes a room, makes it look homelike and gives it such an air of individuality as well-chosen pictures.

It is, of course, possible to live without any pictures at all. One could get along with nothing but tables and chairs in a living-room, or a bed, bureau, washstand and chair in a bedroom; yet how bare and comfortless these rooms would look. We must have something pretty or interesting to hang up and look at. Not only will rich people lavish huge sums on pictures of one sort or another, but even schoolboys in their rooms and servants in their garrets follow suit. We seldom find the barest attic of the poor man, or the humblest cottage, without a picture or two to set it off. So it has been ever since the days when ladies spent their time in working figures and trees on tapestries to clothe their castle walls, or, to go back further, when cavemen scratched rude pictures on the rocks that made their home.

But there are serious dangers in regarding pictures merely as furniture. Individual taste has more to say in the choosing of pictures than of any other objects in the house. No one can choose them for us. Big checks and liberal orders to the best tradesmen may secure luxurious furniture, curtains, carpets, hangings, etc., but never the crowning glory of a house—its pictures.

It is often in the dining-rooms of quite well-to-do people that the pictures on the walls are disappointing. We raise our eyes from tables that are made beautiful with costly flowers and lights and silver, to see nothing but ugliness upon the wall—some frightful family portrait, perhaps, or a framed photograph or two. There is no plumbing the depths of dreariness that may be achieved on dining-room walls. Here none at all is so very much to be preferred to the insignificant or undignified. Parlors, as a rule, fare better. The simplest of watercolors, etchings or photogravures are pleasing if well arranged and placed on a suitable background. It is much easier to furnish our parlors or living-rooms with pleasing and suitable pictures than our dining-rooms.

Pictures at all times make awkward presents, requiring much discrimination in the choosing, partly because they stand on a higher plane than the rest of our furniture and belongings, and partly because there may be no room for them. Yet how delightful a gift is a sketch of some place or scene we love and

want to be reminded of! If there is no space for it upon our walls, it can always have a home among the treasures of a sketchbook or portfolio.

Other difficulties arise with picture legacies; sentiment comes in, and family feeling. I have known the legacy of a portrait to one member of a large family set the whole remainder of the family quarreling. It is impossible to satisfy their requirements as to its position, and the result may be that you will have to choose between what you consider an eyesore upon your walls or offending everybody else all round.

As regards family portraits, it is often to be regretted that when one's relations pass away their portraits do not follow them; fading gradually in a natural sort of way—not immediately, but during a certain period. We should then see fewer lost-looking portraits of stiff-stocked gentlemen and simpering ladies, or children with a hoop, a sash, a tree-stump and a pet dog (always a dog) gazing sadly at us in second-hand shops, along with doubtful antique furniture, cracked china, shabby samplers and bent brass fenders. It is different when family portraits are works of art, but who among us does not know what it is to possess some dreadful daub of a relative and not know what on earth to do with him or her? However badly painted, it is painful to send an honored grandparent into exile—to the nursery, perhaps, or even (I have seen such a case, alas) to the pantry!

An amusing novel was lately written, the whole plot of which turns upon two family portraits. A mother-in-law fussing over the rooms in preparation for the return of a newly-married couple, removes and banishes to an attic the valued pictures of the husband's father and mother, replacing them by two smart modern paintings. The dismay of the husband, the injured innocence of the mother-in-law and the conflicting feelings of the bride are told in a manner true to life; resulting details and complications, some of which are positively harrowing, fill the volume. We are delighted when all at last ends happily, and the portraits (which were really good) are reinstated in the place of honor they deserve.

It cannot be denied that fashion as well as taste has something to say in the world of pictures. One is sorry to confess this, but there is no shirking the fact. So it comes about that in the whirliging of time we learn to prize as precious many pictures that our forebears cast aside as rubbish. The unearthing of these treasures—often hidden away in most unlikely places—is one of the favorite amusements of the collector.

Next Summer's Garden

HE WELL THE THE THE THE THE

By EBEN E. REXFORD

W HAT plans have you made for next summer's garden?

None? Why not? Don't get the impression that a flower-garden will evolve itself into satisfactory shape. The gardens that seem to be the result of a sort of crazy-quilt method are

never those that afford much pleasure. There must be some sort of system fol-

lowed in order to secure pleasing effects. But don't get the idea from this that a garden that will afford its owner a great deal of satisfaction cannot be made quite easily.

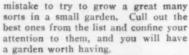
The chief part of gardenplanning consists in getting the flowers you use in the places where they can do themselves If you follow the haphazard plan-this plant here, that plant there, without any regard to habit of growth, color or season of flowering-you will have a jumble, whose unpleasant features will discount the pleasure afforded by the flowers, considered individually. A little study of the catalogues of the florists from whom you purchase will enable you to avoid mistakes of this kind. It pays to plan even so small a thing as the ordinary flower-garden.

For back rows, make use of sweet peas, zinnias, amoranthus and other plants of similar habit—tall plants, which would utterly hide those of or-

dinary size if given a position near the path. Aim to graduate your flowers toward the paths in such a manner that only low-growing kinds will occupy near-by positions, while those behind them increase in size until they attain a sufficient height to serve as a screen against unsightly objects. This is easily done

if you read over what the catalogue-makers say about the size of the plants they offer you. Another thing to consider is color. A bed of purple asters next to one of scarlet salvia would be actually painful to a sensi-Blue tive eye. lobelia along side brick - red candytuft is depressing in the extreme. Yet such combinations inharmonious

colors are common. In our desire to have a good many kinds of flowers represented in our garden, we sow a little of this, a little of that, and the result is "a little of everything and not much of anything. In order to obtain best results from flowering plants, we must grow in a mass. each kind a bed by itself. Plant several kinds in the same bed, as is so often done, and discord must result.



One of the best annuals for massing is the petunia. It is of the easiest cul-

ture. It comes into bloom early and continues in bloom until frost comes: and

frost comes; and
nothing excels it in profusion. Calliopsis
is another excellent flower for filling
good-sized beds. Its rich gold and
brown flowers light up a garden
like a burst of sunshine.

Scarlet salvia furnishes the most intense color of any garden plant. I think, used as the central feature of a circular bed, with calliopsis in the outside row, it produces a magnificent effect, the two colors supplementing each other perfectly.

For late flowering no plant excels the aster. Some of the newer varieties are simply magnificent in form and color. Some of them so closely resemble the in-curved chrysanthemum that they are frequently sold for that flower in the fall. The branching sorts have flower-stalks a foot or more in length, and are among the best of all annuals for cutting. They retain their beauty for two weeks, if the water in which they are placed is changed daily.

For edging beds or bordering paths the Mme. Salleroi geranium is by far the best plant we have. It forms a mass of green and white foliage not more than six or eight inches high. Set single cuttings six or eight inches apart in May, and by midsummer they will have formed plants

large enough to touch, thus giving you a solid row of foliage.

This plant requires no training, no shearing; it grows always in a round, compact mass, as shown in the illustration,

which represents three plants in a

Phlox Druamondi is a m o st profusely flowering annual of great beauty, especially the w h it e, paleyellow a n d softpink varieties.

For low beds there is ageratum, soft lavender; portulaca, scarlet, yellow, white and pink, and the pansy, which ought to have a place in every garden.

I have already mentioned the sweet pea, but I want to urge the planting of this most lovely flower in considerable quantities. You will never have too many. This is the most allaround useful flower we have. It does magnificent work in the garden. It is ideal for



FOR EDGING BEDS, THE MME. SALLEROI GERA-NIUM IS THE BEST PLANT WE HAVE



ONE OF THE BEST ANNUALS FOR MASSING IS THE PETUNIA

cutting, and if one desires to give a friend a nosegay that will please both sight and smell, here is the material for it in perfection. Right here let me make a suggestion. Don't try to grow this flower from "mixed" seed. Buy a packet of the

white, the lavender and the pink varieties, and grow these only, and I venture the prediction that you will get tenfold more pleasure from your sweet peas than you ever have done when all kinds and colors were jumbled together. The three colors named will combine in a most harmonious way, and you will never care to go back to the "mixed" seed again after giving them a trial.

Cosmos is perhaps our most popular fall flower. It is always in its prime when frosty weather comes and puts an end to it. It grows to a height that relegates it to the back row, where its finely-cut foliage makes it attractive before its flowers appear. When they come—pink and white, purple and pale yellow—by scores and hundreds, hovering over the great branches like a flock of butterflies, the

hovering over the great branches COSMOS IS PERHAPS OUR like a flock of butterflies, the cosmos is a "thing of beauty" we would like to have "last forever," If you plant plenty of cosmos you will never regret it. It is splendid for cutting and makes most beautiful bouquets, either mixed, as shown in our illustration, or with each color arranged by itself in a separate vase.

e art-

COSMOS IS PERHAPS OUR MOST POPULAR FALL FLOWER

In LAYING out a garden it is always well to have some preconceived, definite plan in mind. If you have plenty of space, all the favorite flowers and shrubs may be provided for. In a small plot of ground leave out many of the large, spreading

plants, such as peonies, chrysanthemums, bleeding hearts and cannas unless you use them at the back of the bed to divide the flowers from the vegetables. Plan for a continuity of bloom. Have just as few walks as possible, and let them be direct and simple. They may be of pebble, of gravel or of cinders, and if a foundation of broken shells or cracked stone is used, you will have little trouble with weeds in your walk. If possible, make a place for bird houses in your garden. A small house made of weather-worn shingles will prove attractive to the wrens, though these little mites will nest in almost any box or eavity. Make the door about the size of a quarter, if you do not wish them to be driven away by their persistent enemies, the sparrows. Fasten your bird-house at least twelve

feet above the ground against a house-post or a tree, and provide for security from intruding cats by putting an inverted, funnel-shaped piece of tin just below the nest. A shallow, earthen tray, daily filled with fresh water and placed on top of a five-foot post, will prove a great attraction to the birds.

The Habit of Judging People

NE of the commonest of humanity's petty weaknesses is that of judging people entirely by their conduct to ourselves. This habit has sometimes a very confusing effect. For instance, we hear Mrs. A. talking of Mrs. B. with great scorn. She "is not a lady." Mrs. A. would not know her for anything; "always tries to keep clear of such people, though, unfortunately, society is becoming more and more crowded with them," and so on. One day, Mrs. B. calls on Mrs. A., a thing she had before neglected to do (which neglect had been the cause of all the trouble), and we now hear that Mrs. B. is charming, a sweet woman, the best of companions and a thorough lady. Mrs. A. did not mean to be guilty of misrepresentation, far less of untruthfulness on the subject; but she had allowed the petty slight of the other lady's not calling on her to become such a burning grievance that it ended in warping her own mind to the distortion of facts. Mrs. B.'s eventual politeness changed the focus through which the other regarded her, and now she could not do or be anything that was not right.

It is, of course, natural to be affected by other people's conduct toward us; it would be unnatural to wish to make friends with those who obviously do not like us; but to make our opinion of other people's moral and mental qualities dependent

on their social attitude toward ourselves is the paltriest and poorest of judgments-in fact, it is not a judgment at all, but a mere prejudice. It is the same sort of mental attitude which causes people to be guilty of one of the commonest sorts of infidelity to friendship-that of indulging in general abuse of a former friend because some purely personal feeling has weakened the friendship. The fact that Clare is not so gushingly friendly toward Ethel since her marriage is no sufficient reason that the latter should find her former intimate to be without a The principle of single virtue; but she frequently does so. abstract justice (even in our thoughts) is not an easy one to follow, where our own feelings or vanities are concerned; but it is, at the same time, a fact that its absence serves to make most social likes and dislikes of no sort of value. The woman who can say of another from her heart, "I do not think she has The woman behaved very politely to me, and I am consequently not disposed to like her; but I believe her to be a good woman," has shown herself to be superior to one of her sex's But, alas! the women, or men either, commonest weaknesses. who can do this sort of thing are very rare indeed. Unfortunately, most of us have a feeling, often unacknowledged to our-selves, that we can "get even" for petty slights by gossip or making more or less unkind remarks about our friends.

Settin' Round

BY EDITH MINITER

SUMMER days in our town just a merry whirl!
Ev'ry chap on buggy rides that can get a girl;
Picnics all around the lots, strawb'ry festival
Keeps folks up till ten o'clock, at Grand Army Hall.
Summer days in our town—then I may be found
Mostly down to Dascombe's store, just a settin' round.

When it's fall in our town, then there's work an' fun!
Days for huskin' corn, an' days when you want your gun;
Squirrels suff'rin' to be shot, cider to be made,
Coons a-runnin' up a tree, of the dog afraid;
When it's fall in our town, me an' my old hound
Pass our time at Dascombe's store, just a settin' round.

Winter nights in our town, well, they aren't so slow! Listen to the cutters squeakin' o'er the snow! Choir practise some nights, singin' schools an' such, Words fetched out at spellin' bees fit to beat the Dutch. Winter nights in our town, say, wherever bound, Look for me at Dascombe's store, just a settin' round.

Gentle spring in our town makes a fellow feel Trout brook's callin' him to come, with a rod an' reel; Garden must be planted, too, scarecrow not forgot; Thinkin' o' the things t' do, whew! I'm gettin' hot. Gentle spring in our town—sh! don't make a sound! Most asleep at Dascombe's store, just a settin' round.

A Little About the

"It is no great advantage to have a lively wit if exactness be wanting. The perfection of a clock does not consist in its going fast, but in its keeping good time."

NOWADAYS, when most houses boast everybody who is anybody carries a watch and there are timepieces in many of the church steeples and on public buildings, it is hardly possible to imagine the state of things in the Middle Ages, when the hours were calculated by the shadows the sun cast on the dial, and guessed at when the brilliance of the orb of day was obscured by cloud or darkness. But in those days most people went to bed by sunset, and so the lack of knowledge in this re-

spect did not greatly inconvenience them-at night, at least. The alternative method of reckoning time at that period was



CHIPPENDALE PEDESTAL AND CLOCK OF 1760, AND TWO EARLY NINE-TEENTH CENTURY SPECIMENS

Always was this a public clock, and some niche or corner out of doors was chosen for its reception, where it could be easily seen. Later an improved clock of this description had a dial affixed and boasted the finger-hand to serve as its indicator. This was attached to a piston, the lower end resting on the surface of the water, which moved the finger as the liquid rose. Though in their every sense so crude, yet we actually find these water-clocks revived during the seventeenth century, when they were sold contemporarily with the weight and balance clocks.

Undoubtedly the sundial was the fore-runner of the latter timepiece, and for quite a long period successfully competed with it in popular use. One reason for this would probably be the fact of its cheapness when compared with the clock, which during this time was too expensive for the pockets of the majority of private individuals and could only be afforded for public buildings.

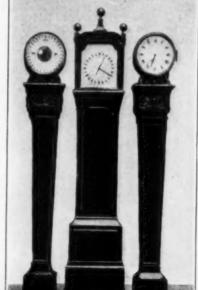
Although the sundial we reproduce is of comparatively recent manufacture (1646), yet it is a good specimen of the dial employed for many hundred years. As we see, it consists of a brass plate upon which are engraved the hours, with dividing lines showing roughly the minutes. also marks the time in Babylonish and Jewish hours, and was designed to be used in latitude 52 degrees. This is a matter of note when we reflect that the hour



SUNDIAL MADE IN

by the steady drip of the liquid of the water-clock into its marked receiver. Rough indeed was this method, seeing it was influenced by temperature and other causes equally unreliable. Yet from the primitive sun-dial and water-clock dates the beginning of the progressive movement culminating in the clock of the present day.

The water-clock would appear to have been used remote ages, records show it to have been known alike to the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians and Phœnicians. Of the simplest possible construction, it consisted of a vessel filled with water and fitted with a spout, from which trickled the liquid drop by drop into another vessel marked on its inner surface to indicate the hour of day or night.



LONG-CASE CLOCKS. THE CENTER ONE PRE-SENTED BY QUEEN ANNE TO THE ADMIRALTY

Familiar Timepiece

ARONSON

spaces were different for each latitude, and therefore a sundial made for one latitude ras incorrect in any other. Observe the little vertical style in the center, indicating the duration of the day at different seasons through the length of its shadow. Between the time registered by the sundial and the clock there is a marked difference. sundial gives the actual time, calculating from noon, when the sun is at the highest point above the horizon. The day of twenty-four hours, as we know it, is the mean time indicated by the clock, and, as days in reality vary in length according to the position of the earth to the sun, we find on occasions as much as fifteen or sixteen minutes' difference between the time of dial and clock. As a matter of fact, upon only four days during the year do they register the same time.

Many contradictory records exist as to the invention of the

true clock, and by very many, from the ninth to the fourteenth century, is claimed the honor of its invention. A close examination of these claims, however, has satisfied the authorities that these so-called clocks are simply varieties of the water-clock or sundial. The earliest clock of which one can gain reliable detail is the example fashioned about the year 1335 by Peter Lightfoot, a monk in Glastonbury Abbey, and to him is the credit pretty generally accorded. Originally, this particular clock had its place in the abbey church, but on the dissolution of the monastery by Henry VIII. it was removed to Wells Cathedral, where it still stands. This specimen boasts a most elaborate and highly ornamented dial, over six feet in diameter and divided into twenty-four hours. It shows two fingers, and, contrary to the clock of today, the hour finger is the longer. Of the two smaller circles contained in the dial, one indicates the minutes and the other the age and phases of the moon. After a working life of exactly five hundred years



A LANTERN CLOCK, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

completely worn out, were removed and new ones inserted. Does not such a working period speak volumes for the materials and for the good workmanship of the men who fitted part to part with fine care?

the iron works,

In the fifteenth century the majority of church belfries boasted a clock, and oftentimes in church records may found mention of sums paid for their repairs. Still, for a long period there seem to have been few in private use. should, however, note a most interesting and beautiful little timepiece now Windsor Castle, which was presented to the ill-fated Anne Boleyn on the morn of her marriage to Henry VIII. It measures scarcely four inches square and some ten inches in height, while its case is gilt on copper, most beautifully engraved, and surmounted by a lion holding a shield bearing on it the English arms. On the weights are engraved the initials of Henry and Anne, entwined in true lovers' knots. Well indeed might a passing glimpse of this clock move Harrison Ainsworth to write with the satire he knew so well how to employ, "This love token of enduring affection remains the same after three centuries, but four years after it was given the object of Henry's eternal love was

(Continued on page 553)

in Ireland

pritties, Micky!"
"Me force him, is

it?" ejaculates Cory-

don, in grief and

amazement. "Sure, all I did was tell him

I'd been usin' them meself, an' foun' them all right."

"Och, it doesn't take much to make one gomeril folla another!" retorts



Making Love

PHYLLIS is sitting on a stool near the barn, enjoying the breezes and sewing. Phyllis is blue-eyed, dimpled and is scarcely seven-To her, enter teen. Corydon.

"Evenin', Mary."
"Evenin', Micky."
"Workin' hard?"

"Ay."

Thereafter an op-Phyllis sews energetically. pressive silence reigns.

Corydon lounges against the wall and watches her.
"What were ye doin' the day?" asks Phyllis at length, in a bored voice and in the tone of one who is obviously speaking

for speaking's sake.
"Cartin' down at the Big House wid Connell," replies Corydon concisely.

"Themselves is away?"

"Ay.

Another silence. Then Phyllis, a little impatiently: "Why don't ye go into the house? Me father's there, an he'll be wondherin' ye're not goin' in."

"Och, sure I'll not be mindin' "— uncomfortably -"I can't stay any min-ute," Then with ute." Then, with an ob-vious effort: "The gardens down at the Big House is lukin' well these days. Would ye laike to see them? . Connell tould me them? I cud bring anyone I wanted, an show them."

Phyllis meditates. do' know if I'll have time,' she replies, burying her-self in calculation, "Let self in calculation. me see-I've finished the handkerchers, an' the blouse-front, an' them collars-I've only this corner to do. Ay, I'll come, Micky. this in." Wait to I lave

Five minutes later the pair are going side by side down the steep mountain

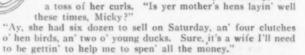
road, Corydon blissfully confused, Phyllis very much at her ease. 'How's yer pritties doin' the year Mary!

"Och, well enough, if it wasn't for them watery ones ye forced me father to buy. It's yerself the fine hand at choosin



"EVENIN', MARY "EVENIN', MICKY"

Phyllis cruelly, with
"Is yer mother's hens layin' well



This is a plunge-a decided plunge-and he glances nervously at Phyllis to see how she is taking it.

Phyllis is smiling with dangerous sweetness.

'Was it this year or last ye quet goin' to school, Micky, dear?" she inquires suavely.

"Twas jist the same year that ye quet goin' yerself,

alannah," retorts Corydon, with sweetness equal to her own. And they both laugh.

Baffled at this point. Phyllis returns to the at-

tack from another.
"An' shure I know who'd make a good wife for ye, Micky, an' that

"Oh! I know one me self!" interrupts Corydon hastily, feeling doubtful as to the end of the sentence. "Rosie Carr," goes on

Phyllis, unheeding. got the best han' for butther in the three parishes, an' ye might ate yer din-ner off the flure wid her."
"An' she's only ten year owlder nor me," with

with deepest sarcasm, "an what's ten year?"
"Well, if ye won't have

her, there's Kitty Slevin.

"Musha, but it's good natured ye are, an' her wid two eyes lukin' different roads."

"Faith it's yerself's the dainty fella!" exclaims Phyllis, (Continued on page 553)



A COTTAGE IN DONEGAL

A Memory of Love

O THE green ways, the wild ways, Where the heather reds the hill, And the tender thoughts of other days Come back to charm me still ! O tangled ways, that hold for me Love's holy memory !

O come again, sweet, come again, Across the down's green crest, And not a thought of grief or pain May touch us in our rest! O little ghost, come back and smile In sleep awhile!

O blue and gold, so blue and gold, Love's moorland fair and sweet, Where Love was born and Love was told, Where pain and pleasure meet! O take me back, and let me be At rest with memory !



Improving the Appearance

An Entirely New Department, Devoted to Beneficial but Harmless Aids to the Toilet and Hints About Dressing so as to Bring Out the Best Points of Face and Figure



By BETTY MODISH

ONE of the most important aids to a fine appearance is a clear, fresh colored skin. Now, if the general health is good there is no reason in the world why every woman should not have a fine complexion. Of course, she must pay proper attention to her diet and eat sensible, wholesome food. Venus de Milo herself would have a drab, muddy-colored and spotted skin if she existed almost wholly on cakes, candy, pickles, pastry and richly made dishes, as do some misguided females of today, who send in pitiful letters to the magazines inquiring why their complexions are the reverse of beautiful.

The woman whose skin is dry and harsh should adopt the following general rule-a rule that must be more or less modified to suit individual peculiarities: First, scrub the face, neck, arms and hands with warm water and pure soap, using a medium complexion brush. This is for the purpose of cleansing Then massage well with some good, greasy cream, leaving a light covering on the surface during the night. In the morning remove the cream with soft cloths, then wash with cold water and soap, but do not use the brush. The complexion brush should be used only once daily-for cleaning the skin

If, on the other hand, the skin is inclined to be oily or moist, this method should be followed: First, cleanse the skin with warm water, soap and brush, as above, then drench well with cold water, after which massage well with one of the nongreasy creams. In this case leave a thick covering of the cream on the surface during the night. A large percentage of this will be absorbed by the skin during the night. In the morning wash with cold water only. The cold water used for the morning bath should have a small portion of benzoin added to it.

The woman who values her good looks should not be in too great haste to seek her bed after an evening's festivity. matter how late the hour, she will sleep better for having thoroughly washed her face, instead of deferring that duty until the following morning, when the impurities acquired by the cuticle during the previous day shall have deeply imbedded themselves. And face washing, be it understood, means scrubbing not only the nose, forehead, cheeks and chin, but cleansing the roots of the hair line with a stiff-bristled brush that will dislodge every particle of grime.

Very hot water yellows the skin, but it should be sufficiently warm to take out all the dust, after which the face may be repeatedly showered with cold water.

Don't use hard water if you value your complexion. excess of lime in hard water neutralizes the oil in the pores

of the skin and thus hardens the cuticle.

Don't be afraid of soap. It is not the enemy to the complexion that many people consider it. It is infinitely better for the skin than the dirt which will collect in the pores. however, to rinse the face with clear water after using soap, because you don't want any left on the face to clog the pores. Once a day is quite often enough to use soap.

Don't use a sponge. It no longer fills a long-felt want on the toilet table, because it is apt to become filled with germs poisonous to the skin. Use a bit of antiseptic cloth.

Never, however hurried you may be, be persuaded to half your hands. Rub and rub until no scrap of moisture is left. If they are unfuckily chapped, you must wash with warm water; never with hot or with cold. Glycerine jelly is the best treatment; not pure glycerine, but this form: Clear calf's-foot jelly two parts; pure glycerine one part. Put the jelly in a jar and it by placing it in a pan of hot water. When it is liquefied, mix the glycerine with it, stir it well and add a drop or two of attar of roses to perfume it. When cold it sets into a firm, clear jelly. Take a small portion (about the size of a dime) each day and rub well into the skin. Keep the jar in a cool place.

Women with a tendency to eczema generally have most difficulty in preventing the skin from roughening. Indeed, as is so often the case, the most sensitive, beautiful skin is the most easily harmed. There are two golden rules:

never let the hands be only half dried; secondly, never let them even for one moment be exposed to the air when the wind is northerly or easterly. To take the second point first, never, as so many women do, go out of doors putting on your gloves.

To eradicate scars caused by pimples, blackheads, etc., the following lotion is excellent: Pure refined borax, ½ ounce; salicylic acid, 12 grains; glycerine, 3 drams; rose water, 6 Soak a bit of lint in this mixture and allow it to

remain on the scar a few minutes daily.

Active women, who take reasonable outdoor exercise, generally have bright, clear eyes. Sluggish and indolent women are apt to have dull eyes or yellowish eyes. Yellowish eyes indicate an inactive liver. The remedy is proper living and open-air exercise. Avoid over-eating. Take a cold shower bath each morning. The woman who lives by this simple rule will always possess clear, alert eyes, a fine complexion and good health. If the liver is abnormally inactive, occasional doses of a mild, saline laxative should be taken.

Bloodshot eyes are the result of either overwork, local inflammation or excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. eyes are overworked, it is well to consult an oculist. If need be, wear glasses while working. Bathe the eyes as often as possible with cold water. This rests the eyes and reduces the fever. Eye-strain is the cause of many ills. Headache and nervousness are the most common. If the eyes are bloodshot because of local inflammation, bathe them frequently with this solution: Boric acid, 8 grains; distilled rose water, 1 ounce.

Granulation of the lids is another form of inflammation that is largely due to eye-strain. Properly-adjusted glasses will usually relieve this condition. In obstinate cases, apply an ointment composed of: Yellow oxide of mercury, 1 grain; albolene, 2 drams. Do not attempt to make this ointment yourself, but have it compounded by a druggist. Cold applications to the lids will also help to reduce the fever. If the lids are inflamed and granulated, the lashes suffer in consequence. In aggra-vated cases the lashes frequently fall out altogether, leaving an unsightly red rim where the lashes should be.

There are few things more unbecoming than a bad cold. Venus herself would lose her charms with streaming eyes, a red nose and a husky voice. If it is as bad as that, bed is the best place, with the room of an even temperature, a moderate diet, rest and hot drinks to induce perspiration. Hot lemonade is the best. A cold plays havoc with health and pleasure, and should be got rid of as soon as possible. Half the chills come from standing in draughts, staying in rooms below sixty degrees in temperature and wearing insufficient clothing.

It is Pharaoh's lean kine who feel the cold most, and in winter time they should indulge in as much cream as possible, and, if that is not obtainable, codliver oil is invaluable. course, many of our readers will say they cannot take it; but it is quite easy to take if you put a little water or orange juice into a glass, then the requisite amount of the oil, and on top the water and orange juice again; toss it down quickly and you will not taste it at all. Those who take much of it even get to like it in the end. Food should be duly considered from the point of generating warmth, such as butter, sugar and cereals; meat is not so warming.

The hands should be carefully manicured in cold weather, and kept free from roughness and chaps by care and the application of cold cream or glycerine and lemon juice, half and The face must also be protected when going out in the cold air by the judicious rubbing in of skin food and a little powder, which should be washed off on the return. Lip salves and a good warm veil will do much to preserve the appearance of the mouth.

A chiffon or lace scarf, or a fur cape or stole, put on when descending through cold halls and passages, will often ward off the worst of chills. It is the sudden changes of temperature that work such havoc with our constitutions.



A NOVEMBER FAVOR

AN ERMINE MUFF FOR DECEMBER

HE very latest novelty in the way of a society function is the "Calendar Cotillion." As its name implies, it symbolizes the recurring seasons, with their attendant months. The artistic success of this type of entertainment is out of all proportion to the expense involved; for instead of calling in the florist, artificer, painter and lapidary to ply their costly arts,

the hostess merely lays in a generous supply of crèpe paper, ribbon, cotton, wire and glue, and induces her most intimate friends to lend the

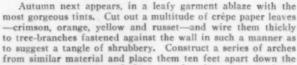
aid of their nimble fingers. The first step, of course, is the decoration of the ballroom, whose four sides will respec tively typify spring, summer, autumn and winter. Wistaria being one of the showiest and most picturesque of the spring blossoms, as well as exceptionally easy to imitate in tissue paper, no more fitting emblem could be chosen for the season of re-birth. Use a stout clothesline for the stems, winding it with narrow strips of brown crèpe paper and adding at

frequent intervals great clusters of drooping blossoms and a "Plant" the vines along the baseboard profusion of foliage. in a mound of crumpled brown tissue and train them regularly

over the wall, massing the blossoms near the cornice. Suspend a number of swings from the ceiling in a row, and twine these also with wistaria. Any number of ways for utilizing the swings in the spring figure will

suggest themselves. Summer is next in order, with the hollyhock as its ensign. This favorite of old-time gardens is another easy flower to produce in paper. Use slender, fivewands for the stalks and prepare plenty of plump, green buds, crêpe paper leaves and pink, yellow and white blossoms. Cut long strip of green crèpe, about an inch in width. Now take one of the wands and wind the paper strip several

times around the upper end. Place a bud at the very tip and make three turns of the strip around the stem and wand together. Fasten a second bud two inches below the first, and continue wind in bud after bud in similar fashion. When a dozen or so have been thus attached begin winding in the blossoms, placing them close together in a double row until the stalk is from onehalf to two-thirds covered. remaining space with foliage. When all the hollyhocks are finished, arrange a wooden base (a thick plank will answer) across the room a few feet from the wall. In this, at intervals of ten inches, bore holes of the same diameter as the stalks, fitting the latter tightly therein, so as to stand firmly upright and form a thick hedge. This will also serve as a screen for the musicians.



center of the room for the guests to dance

through.

On the fourth wall frigid winter holds sway, represented by a grove of slender bam-On the bare stems-which can be purchased or rented from a dealer in Oriental goods—twist wire, spreading tufts of crèpe paper leaves, bending beneath a burden of cotton-batting snow. To increase the dazzling effect, sprinkle the latter generously with the sparkling gold dust for Christmas trees. If preferred, evergreens-such as spruce, fir or cedar-may be substituted, but the bamboos have the charm of novelty and, in addition,

possess a grace and beauty which can be found nowhere else. There must be twelve sets of favors-one for each month. Beginning with January, clusters of snowballs, of cotton covered

with snow-sparkle and suspended from vivid scarlet ribbons, will answer for the ladies, while the men receive snowmen, mounted on long wands to which tinkling glass bells are attached. The bodies of

the snowmen consist of cardboard cylinders wired to the wands and covered with cotton. A snowball serves for head, shoe-buttons for eyes, a round pellet of cotton for a nose, and a mouth indicated by a stitch of black silk completes an expressive countenance. To represent the arms, thrust a heavy wire through the cylinder from side to side and wind the projecting ends with woodcolored crèpe paper. Add a cocked hat scarlet crêpe and a

"comforter" of fringed green tissue wound two or three times around the neck. Finish the wand with a double frill of scarlet tissue, from whose center falls a shower of ribbons tipped with glass bells.

Miniature skates, fashioned from gilt cardboard and attached to bright-colored ribbons, so as to be hung around the neck in regulation style, are appropriate for February, with gilded hockey sticks as companion favors. March brings the sunny-faced crocus, in this case a single gigantic blossom of yellow crêpe paper nodding at the end of a long green stalk. Also a rabbit head, mounted on a whitewrapped wand trimmed with long tassels of tinsel and pink tissue. Cut the head from cardboard, pad slightly with cotton and cover with white crepe paper. Paint





SANTHEMUM



POPPY WAND FOR



HOLLYHOCK FAVOR FOR JUNE

Lessons in

Dressmaking



By MME.

FIRST SHORT CLOTHES

ELISE VAUTIER

THE baby's first short clothes! Of what supreme interest they are to the mother, and well they may be, for nothing can or ought to be more beautiful,

delicate or dainty. Up to this time Master Baby has been bundled up in somebody's arms most of the time he is awake, so the fewer and simpler the long clothes were, the better. Now, however, baby is beginning to sit up and take notice on his

own account, and his mother naturally wants him to look prettier and sweeter than any other baby that ever saw the light of day. This I consider a most laudable ambition, and hope to act successfully as "mentor, guide and friend" in the clothing department at any rate.

Comfort and cleanliness

are, or should be, the chief factors in a baby's robe, but beauty and daintiness are also greatly to be considered, and I hope to be of some assistance in this matter to anyone who looking for help. The style and elaboration of the garment must, of course, depend on the maker; all I can do is to offer a variety of fashions to select from. Naturally, there is room in this article for the description of very few patterns,

but the McCall Large Catalogue offers a sufficient variety to fill the wants of the most fastidious of mothers.

Fig. 2 shows a pattern which I have selected on account of its extreme simplicity in both appearance and style and, consequently, its peculiar fitness for a morning dress, when baby is creeping or rolling around at his own sweet will. Owing to the peculiar method of putting in the sleeve, the armhole is large and roomy. This makes the dress dasy to put on and

take off; and then there is no seam to cut or press the top of the shoulder, no matter how tangled up in clothes baby may get. If one is unaccustomed to using patterns, this one may at first sight seem rather bewildering because there is no sleeve seam on top of the shoulder. but a glance at the symbols soon



FIG. 2-DRESS WITH SLEEVE EXTENDING TO THE NECK (No. 1920)

shows how it goes together, and then it is as easy to make as possible. A close inspection of the little model shown on this page ought to be a great help to anyone desiring to use this pattern, as only half of the upper part is finished, and the un-

finished half shows at once in what way the sleeve connects with the neckband, which at first seems rather puzzling. This pattern is perforated

for tucks, which begin at the neckband and are stitched to yoke depth. This fulness may be shirred if preferred, as shown in Fig. 2. In case this is decided upon, a little fitted stay must be prepared that will extend just below the last row of

shirring and sewed inside. The fulness must be gathered in to fit this yoke and pinned to position. Then each row of shirring must be tacked to the yoke be-neath. This is to keep the fulness from slipping when the garment is washed. The tacking stitches should be firm, but need not necessarily be very close. Take a very small stitch on the right side and a longer one on the wrong. This pattern can also be made with tucks around the lower edge by cutting it a little longer. These, of course, need not be put in if not desired. Pattern No. 1920 is used for this. The pattern has no tucks around the lower edge, but they can be put in as already described, by cutting it a little longer. It comes in 5 sizes, from 1 to

5 years, but can easily be cut a little smaller if desired, and will cost you but ten cents.

Fig. 1 shows the front of a little dress, simple and pretty, but entirely different from the one previously described. The former might be made of anything, even a tiny check or polkadot cambric if preferred, but the latter should be of dainty materials and carefully made. The little yoke, as shown here, is made of allover embroidery edged with a bit of ribbon bead.

ing, but, of course, it may be made of anything—allover lace, alternate rows of tucks and insertion, or any material preferred.

A pretty yoke is made of alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertion. If this is decided upon, join lengths of the different insertions together (the different methods for

doing this have been suggested in one of the previous numbers of this magazine) sufficient to cover entire yoke pattern; then pin to material and cut. Do not attempt to cut pieces to fit and then sew them together; this is never successful. After



FIG. 1— A DAINTY LITTLE FROCK WITH A YOKE OF ALLOVER EMBROIDERY (No. 9685)

the dress has been cut, put in tucks at side of yoke. You will find the pattern perforated for this purpose. Then run two rows of gathering about an eighth of an inch apart between the tucks. Now stitch up seams of dress and apply yoke. Begin by fitting the gathered portion of top of dress to lower edge of yoke with edges even, making the seam come on the right side of dress. This little seam is afterward covered by the ribbon beading mentioned above. The sides of the yoke are turned down and fitted close under the first tuck on the shoulder of the

dress, where they are afterstitched to position. ward This leaves only a small seam on the wrong side of yoke still unfinished. This may be turned under and hemmed or just overcast, as is preferred. The seams of the skirt are finished with a French fell and the armholes bound with a narrow strip cut from a perfect bias. This is made from McCall Pattern No. 9685, cut in five sizes, six months to It will cost you four years. ten cents.

Fig. 3 shows the front of Pattern No. 9441. At first glance one does not realize the possibilities of this pattern at all. It is because the front is cut plain, I imagine; so I have added the tucks and insertion, just to show what could be done with this appara-

ently plain little dress. You see, with the front ornamented as shown here it is quite an elaborate little frock, fit for any occasion. Of course, the trimming of the front may be varied in one of any number of ways. The front shown here is cut from a piece of trimming made of tucks and lace insertion that comes by the yard, like allover embroidery or lace, of either of which it may also be made. Or it can be stamped and embroidered. This would be by far the handsomest trimming and, incidentally, by far the most work. The trimming made of tucks and insertion may, of course, be made at home. If this is to be done, begin by tucking a piece of material the

width of the front across the shoulders at the widest part. Measure the width of the insertion you intend to use and leave the spaces for it between the tucks. After the tucking is finished and before the insertion is applied, the front form should be cut. The insertion is then basted and sewed into the spaces left for it and the material cut away from beneath it. When pinning the tucked piece to pattern be sure that the tucks, not the insertion, come at the lower edge of the dress. Now apply the lace to the sides of the front. If this is done by machine,

baste the lace about an eighth of an inch over the edge of the right side of the finished front, following the outer line of the curved side edges exactly. Now draw in the outer edge of the lace till it curves precisely as the front does. There is a little thread that runs through the edge of the lace that will shirr it up as much or little as one wishes. After the lace has been pulled to position, fit the side fronts to the free side of the lace by lapping the latter over the material about an eighth of The lace is now an inch. stitched to position as near the edge as it is possible for the machine to go without running off. The raw edges of the material are now turned away from the under side of

of the material are now turned away from the under side of the lace and a row of machine stitching run close to the edge of the latter, but on the material. This will prevent the edge of the goods from turning back under the lace. This may seem a crude way of finishing a fine little dress, but, on account of the curve in the upper part of the front, it is the only way it can be done by machine. If one prefers to do it by hand, the lace and the material may be whipped together and a most beautiful finish made. However, if the machine work is done carefully and with fine cotton and stitches, the seam will be firm and the finish very good. Pattern No. 9441 was used for this little dress, which comes in seven sizes, from six months to six years. It costs fifteen cents.



FIG. 3-DRESS WITH PRINCESS FRONT (No. 9441)

Fitting a Circular Skirt

I FIND there are quite a number of people who have more or less trouble in fitting circular skirts, so I have determined to say a few words on the subject at this end of the article. I think the difficulty must be because there are no seams to alter. When a circular skirt does not fit, there seems nothing to do; it simply does not fit. I have tried to think how to help you in this matter, and the result is below. When buying a pattern one expects to get it as near the right size as possible; this is particularly essential when making a circular skirt. I

am speaking of people who are not experienced dressmakers. Now for the person who is not an expert, I have one or two pieces of advice that may be of some service. The usual error many people make is pulling the skirt up too much in the front. This is a great mistake to make with any skirt, and with a circular one it particularly fatal. It causes a skirt to poke out in front, which is about the worst fault

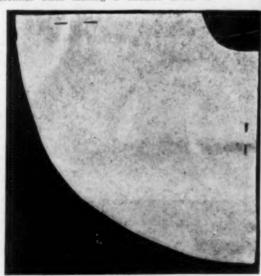


FIG. 4-FITTING THE SKIRT ON A STOUT FIGURE

any garment could have. In any case, hold the pattern up to the person to be fitted. The pattern will be just half a skirt, so pin the center-front and back to position and then try to determine if there is going to be any trouble and just where it



FIG. 5-ENLARGING THE WAISTLINE

lies before cutting your material. If the person to be fitted has a high or prominent abdomen the pattern will naturally protrude in the front toward the hem, and the only remedy is to drop it in the center(Continued on page 556)

Early Spring Costumes with Novel Features

(See Colored Plate)

Nos. 1992-1958 (15 cents each).—One of the new striped cloths made up in a smart tailor suit, with an extremely novel jacket, is shown this month in our colored plate. The jacket can be made of two yards of material thirty-six inches wide, or one and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. The waist-coat should either be of silk or of cloth in some contrasting shade. In twenty-seven inch silk it will require one and three-eighths yards, and in cloth fifty-four inches wide you will need but three-quarters of a yard. The jacket has the fashionable

seven and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide. In the twenty-six inch size it is five and one-eighth yards around the bottom.

Nos. 1965-1988 (15 cents each).—Blue chiffon broadcloth was used to make this novel and stylish suit. The coat will take two and five-eighths yards of goods fifty-four inches wide, or three and three-quarter yards of yard-wide material. If twenty-two inch silk is used for the purpose, six and one-half yards will be needed. The sleeves of this coat are positively

the very latest Paris novelly. Blue silk braid is used for trimming, and if put on as illustrated in the colored plate it will require seven and one-half yards. This model can be made up in either of two lengths, the rather short three quarter length, illustrated in the colored plate, or the hip length, shown in one of the small views of the illustration on this page,

The skirt (No. 1988) is the new French model, usually called the Paquin model, about which there has been so much talk during the last month. It is absolutely the very height of fashion. It can be made of six and onequarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four and one-half yards fortyfour inches wide. It is cut in the two-piece circular style and wrinkles in the front in the most approved Paris fash-The twenty-six size is four yards around the bottom.



No. 1965 -5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Round Length

No. 1992-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Short-Round Length No. 1958-6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



No. 1988—5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

deep armholes trimmed with braid, while the tops of the sleeves are braided in soutache edged with wider braid, which forms a stylish band effect. The fronts are cut straight, and can be made in either rounded or pointed outlines. The back of the jacket is fitted to the figure by a seam down the center. If preferred, the waistcoat can be dispensed with altogether, but it is a very stylish addition to the garment.

The skirt (No. 1958) is cut with eight gores and has three box-pleats in the center-front, back and on both sides. It can be made of four yards of material fifty-four inches wide or of THE cut of the spring skirt differs in one point at least from that of last season—it shows less flare at the foot. Sometimes there is no fulness in the upper portion, the skirt being mounted without either gathers or pleats, but it does not display the utra clinging appearance which the more exclusive styles have. It is the practical, everyday walking skirt in its correct form.

In many cases the bias front and back seam is retained, this chiefly in the case of cloth, as the skirt then has two gores only. Others have a moderately wide front and back gore, without center seam; but the sides are cut very much on the bias, while each side of the skirt is composed of two quite narrow gores. This gives the required flatness to the back and front in the upper part, which is looked forward to as one of the leading notes of spring styles. The sides having

seams, there is no necessity for darts at that point. These skirts sit beautifully, molding the form just below the waistline, but imparting the sloping hipline, which is likewise one of the characteristics of present fashions. In length, they only just escape the ground. Another point to be noted is that the opening is placed as frequently at the side as at the back.

opening is placed as frequently at the side as at the back.

Some have what are known as "flat flounces" of the material as trimming—a bias band from five to seven inches broad put on without fulness and fixed at the upper edge only, the lower one having a stitched hem or piping in a contrasting color.



1992, LADIES' JACKET. PRICE, 15 CENTS 1958, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15 CENTS

1965, LADIES' COAT. PRICE, 15 CENTS 1968, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15 CENTS

EARLY SPRING COSTUMES WITH NOVEL FEATURES

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

THE McCALL COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO



1994, LADIES' JACKET. PRICE, 15C MCCALL PATTERNS
1984, LADIES' JACKET. PRICE, 15C
1982, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15C
(All Seams Allowed)
1997, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15C (All Seams Allowed)

NEW TAILOR SUITS FOR SPRING

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

New Tailor Suits for Spring

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)

Nos. 1994-1982 (15 cents each).—The suit shown in the illustration on the opposite page is bright-blue broadcloth. The jacket, which displays all the new fashion features, is what is called the butterfly style, and is all the rage at present in New York. It can be made, in the thirty-six inch size, of one and five-eighths yards of fifty-four inch cloth, but if silk is used for its development four yards twenty-two inches wide will be needed and three and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide. Our model illustrated on the opposite page is made with

a stylish rolling collar, handsomely braided in soutache and trimmed with a narrow line of black velvet. The same velvet trims the closing, outlines the seams and adorns the jaunty turn-back cuffs of the short sleeves.

The skirt (No. 1982) is one of the new seven-gored pleated styles. It is stitched in tuck effect to graduated yoke depth at the top and trimmed with a deep fold of the material starting on each side of the front breadth. This fold is headed with a row of velvet ribbon to match the jacket garnitures. The skirt, in the twenty-six inch size, can be made of four and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. It is four and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

Nos. 1984-1997 (15 cents each).—This suit is in the regulation tailor style that is, with slight variations in cut, popular nearly every spring. Tan-colored broadcloth made the coat, which can be cut from three and five - eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide, or two and threeeighths yards fifty-four inches wide. It has no trimming, but requires six large buttons for the front closing and six small ones to decorate the back. It is made in the doublebreasted style so becoming to slight figures.

The skirt (No. 1997) requires for the twenty-six inch size five and three-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty-four inches wide. It is a nine-gored pleated model and hangs very gracefully. It is five yards around the lower edge.

Blue, so it is predicted, will be the leading color this spring. This will be shown in the regulation navy and dark blues, as well as in many novel tones. The peacock and Copenhagen tones are two of

the novelty shades. These have not been used to any extent as yet. They have been a marked feature in millinery, and their use has been the more novel from the fact that they are seen in combination with other colors, these new shades appearing as a trimming for black, brown, moleskin, white and even purple hats. Many of the handsome suits imported from Paris have also been trimmed with touches of these deep blues.

Another point of interest from a color standpoint is that at the present time New York is having quite a run on London smoke and taupe or moleskin shades. This demand comes from the high-class trade, the color being featured both in the dressgoods and in the millinery departments. Some of the most attractive French hats have come over in this color. These hats have sold well and have been taken by fashionable women.

At the dress-goods counters, when requests for the desirable shades in moleskin broadcloth or moleskin satin, the two popular materials of the season, are made, information is given that the most desirable shades of this character sell very quickly



No. 1994-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.





Instep Length
No. 1982-7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.



Instep Length

No. 1997-6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

indeed. In an effort to secure just the right shades, purchasers have often to wait some days until the arrival of new pieces.

The soutache embroidery is a growing feature and will appear on nearly all the fashions of the season. The application of soutache to wash embroideries will be more than an incident this season. This was the radical novelty in lingerie gowns brought out for last spring. It will appear more generally this year. In addition, the silk soutache will be used as a feature in colored trimmings on net, chiffon and filet.

A Very Smart Spring Dress

Nos. 1973-1989 (15 cents each).—Woolen in a stylish new shade of tan, in almost a golden tone, was used to make this handsome gown. The waist closes in the back and is covered with close-set tucks. It has a round neck, trimmed with cream-colored insertion and filled in with heavy cream lace. The sleeves are in the picturesque mousquetaire style that is now so fashionable, and can be made either long or short, as preferred. The bolero is of tan-colored satin, trimmed with silk

1973, Ladies' Waist

1989, Ladies' Skirt

passementerie in a slightly darker shade. It forms a very smart addition to the costume; but, if a plainer waist is wanted, it can be omitted. In the medium size, this design can be made of four-and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-quarter forty-four inches in width. For the bolero, one yard extra of material, allover lace or satin will be required.

The skirt (No. 1989) is cut with nine gores and has each

alternate side gore lengthened by a pleated section. It is trimmed with rows of brown silk soutache. In the twenty-six inch size, it can be made of nine and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or four yards fifty-four inches wide. It is five and five-eighths yards around the bottom.

A pressy little article of neckwear consists in gold braid a full inch wide. It is passed around the throat at the foot of the collar, simply tied in front in a knot (not a bow), the

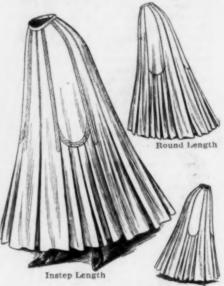
ends, which descend almost to the waistline, being fringed out.

It is worn with all descriptions of waists, having no relation to the trimming of the latter. At times gold tassels place the seem likely to become a fashion, as the same sort of thing is seen in white silk braid of the basketwork order.

A new feature which introduced in Paris is to conceal seams of both garments and skirts beneath some sort of trimming, generally narrow soutache or somewhat broader gal-loon, or else outline them by a taffeta piping or a narrow fold

of velvet. T e braiding this season is very elaborate and pretty. The fine braid, as thin as a fine cord, is used to carry out embroideries of the most elegant and intricate description. It

No. 1973-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



Short-Round Length

No. 1980-6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

is noticeable how braiding is migrating to the sleeves of coats. Some of the best Viennese tailors are turning out three-quarter length fitted coats, of fine face cloth, in which the most elaborate braiding is to be found on the skirt to match and on the top of the tight, long coat sleeve. On the skirts this close braiding is to be seen almost in a solid mass to the knees. This last is an exaggeration of a beautiful decoration, and I prefer the band of the fine braiding, which only rises to the height of the knee at intervals in delicate spiral points. When repeated on the sleeve-top, the braiding point descends almost to the wrist. Braiding is also put on in the Greek key design,

A Lovely Empire Gown

No. 1948 (15 cents).—Costumes in the modified Empire style are the very height of fashion for handsome gowns for spring and summer wear. Three illustrations of the same charming dress appear on this page. The first model pictured is of pale-blue silk mull with a round yoke and deep cuffs of allover embroidery. It has the front fulness gathered below this yoke and again at the high waistline. The sleeves have short puffs of the material met by long fitted cuffs of the allover embroidery. Over this waist is worn an artistic overblouse, with long shoulder seam and deep-armhole effect. This

Sweep Length

No. 1848-s sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



No. 1948-5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

tissue are the very height of fashion. They come in silver and several tints of gold and bronze. They are straight, five or six inches high, of the same width all around and very frequently fasten at the back by a metal buckle of the same height. Metallic effects of all descriptions are greatly in vogue for girdles, which, except when composed of the tissues just described, are generally of taffeta of the same color as the dress. These are stretched flat on a lining of thin, but not too soft leather, serving as support. On the taffeta are worked up all sorts of devices



1948, Ladies' Empire Dress

in spangles, beads or metallic threads. These are of a dressy type. For accompanying tailor suits the leather girdle is usually seen, or else one of black taffeta embroidered in jet. The draped girdle, whether of fabric or leather, is far less fashionable than formerly, and it is this fact which renders more embroidery and ornamentation on them possible. The black leather belt, studded with large black cut jet or silver nails, is also stylish.

crosses in the front and back in surplice fashion and is trimmed with bands of satin braided with black silk soutache.

The skirt is cut with seven gores and has its fulness pleated at the waist, though it can be gathered if preferred.

Another view of this costume, showing the skirt and over - blouse made of lavender satin foulard with a white ring dot and trimmed with fancy silk braid, shown in the large figure on this page. The bodice portion and sleeves are of écru filet net.

The illustration at the foot of the left-hand column shows the dress as it appears if made without the over blouse. To make this handsome gown, including the overblouse, for any size, you will require thirteen and a half yards of material twenty - two inches wide or nine and a quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

Word comes from Paris that broad belts of elastic metallic

New Shirt-Waist Styles

No. 1961 (15 cents) .- Two different views of this pretty waist are illustrated on this page. The one shown in the group pictures it made of fine white lawn and trimmed on the edge of the deep shaped tuck that runs down each side of the front and back in bretelle effect, with embroidery insertion and buttons, while the model in the small view in the right-hand corner of the page is of white linen adorned with eyelet embroidery, and having the bretelle tuck edged with hand-embroidered



1961, Ladies' Shirt Waist 1962, Ladies' Blouse Waist 1993, Ladies' Shirt Waist

scallops. For any size, the waist will require four and one-half yards of material twenty-four inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide. It closes at the left side the front, and the sleeves can be made either long or short, as shown in the two different views. This is also a very pretty style for waists of silk, French flannel or light-weight woolen.

No. 1993 (15 cents) .-This dressy shirt waist can be made either with or without the over - blouse. The waist itself, in size thirty-six, can be made of three and fiveeighths yards of material twenty - four inches wide. two and onequarter yards thirty- six inches, or two yards of the forty-four inch goods. The overblouse or jumper por-tion will take one and onequarter yards. Two illustrations of this design are here shown. The one in the group of waists is made of fine linen with the overblouse handem broidered. The waist portion is tucked in three wide clusters front and back, and trimmed with insertion between these clusters. The sleeves can be made full length or short, as desired. model shown



to 40 inches bust measure.



No. 1993-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

in the small illustration on this page is pink silk trimmed with écru lace insertion, with a jumper portion of pink cloth edged with hand-embroidered scallops.

No. 1962 (15 cents).—This pretty lingerie waist is of Persian lawn made with a shaped front, with its fulness arranged in a cluster of tucks in the center and trimmed with lace in-sertion and a narrow frill of Valenciennes edging. The sleeves have smart caps in the Japanese style, but these can be omitted if desired. The closing is formed in the center-back. Other views of this design, and the quantity of material required for its development, can be found on page 519.

It is difficult to remember a season when such varied and absolutely novel types of waists have been introduced as during the month, and the fact that most toilettes of a dressy order have two quite distinct waists, or in other words an over-blouse worn over the inner waist, does not tend to make matters less complicated. In nine cases out of ten the underneath waist is white. The latter is complete in itself and trimmed as though it was to worn alone, having frequently a decollete effect, which a lace yoke covers. Then comes the dress itself, with the overblouse matching the skirt, and it is rare that this second waist, which is worn over the white one, is not low. Many of the newest models show it terminating beneath the arms, the sleeves themselves merely consisting, Japanese wise, in a broad band.

A Group of Pretty Waists

No. 1962 (15 cents).—This stylish waist can be made of almost any desired material. In twenty-four inch silk it will require three and five-eighths yards, while if made of woolen, cotton or linen goods, thirty-six inches wide, only two and one-fourth yards will be needed. If it is made up with a lace yoke and stock, as shown in the figure view of the illustration, three-eighths of a yard of allover lace, embroidery or tucking will be used, and for further trimming you will need five yards of insertion, embroidery, braid or passementerie. Our model is made of pearl-gray taffeta, with a yoke of allover lace and

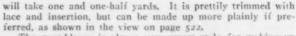
armitures of fancy gray silk braid.

No. 1955 (15 cents).—A very dressy waist, made with a fancy tucked over-blouse and a guimpe of silk or lingerie material, is twice illustrated on this page. For the over-blouse two and one-quarter yards of silk twenty-two inches wide will be required, or one and one-quarter yards of woolen thirty-six inches wide, while the guimpe will take three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches. If trimmed like the illustration in the left-hand column, a half yard of allover

lace will be needed and three and one - quarter yards of fancy braid or ribbon and six and one-half yards of insertion. can be made up with either high or open neck, as one prefers. No. 1960

10 cents). The jumper is too pretty and useful a garment ever to go out of fashion, and this stylish model can be made from three and onequarter yards of twenty two inch silk or two and one - quarter yards of the wenty-seven inch material. Another illustration of this jumper or over - blouse, showing the back view, is on page 522. The jumper shown in this illustration is blue chiffon broadcloth, trimmed with bands of white cloth and cut-steel buttons.

No. 1970 (10 cents). — This over - blouse is a very pretty style for a washable material, and should be worn over a white guimpe. In thirty - six inch material it



The over-blouse is also a very smart style for making up in silk matching the skirt. Taffeta, messaline, lousine or fancy silks of any sort can be used for this purpose. It would be





No. 1955-5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure, inch material it



No. 1960, Ladies' Over-Blouse or Jumper No. 1970, Ladies' Over-Blouse or Jumper No. 1955, Ladies' Waist

pretty, too, for light-weight woolens, such as voile, cashmere, nun's-veiling, etc. In gray voile trimmed with tiny pleated frills of taffeta of exactly the same shade, it would be lovely for spring.

Any of the guimpes illustrated on page 531 can be worn with this over-blouse. No. 1156 would be appropriate, or, if preferred, No. 9572 or No. 1372 could be chosen. These guimpes also can be worn with the attractive over-blouse or jumper (No. 1960) shown in the illustration of the group of waists on this page.

A Dress of Voile, Silk or Washable Material

Nos. 1975-1947 (15 cents each).—A very smart and novel gown that shows all the latest fashion ideas from Paris is here illustrated. Voile in a delightful shade of gray was the material chosen for our model, but the design is just as well adapted to any light-weight woolen or silks, such as taffeta, messaline, louisine, foulard, etc. Washable materials, lawn, organdie, swiss, fine linen, etc., would also be charming made up by this pattern. The waist has sleeves of an entirely new style, that

1975, Ladies' Blouse Waist 1947, Ladies' Skirt

have fine crossway tucks running straight up the outer arm and a tucked portion extending across the shoulder to the neck, giving a sort of yoke effect. The side-fronts have their fulness shirred beneath this tucked portion on each side of a pointed vest, entirely covered in our model with one of the new jabot effects of gray silk with a raised and embroidered scarlet polkadot. The back of the waist is very similar to the front, and also has a vest effect; but, of course, in this case it is made of a piece of the polka-dotted silk put on flat. The closing is formed

on the left side of the front. Another view of this waist is shown in the smaller illustration in the upper right-hand corner of the page. It is here depicted made of pale-blue mull with a vest of allover lace. In size thirty-six, this waist can be made of four and one-eighth yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide. Three-quarters of a yard of allover lace or embroidery will be needed for the vest.

The skirt (No. 1947) is one of the new triple styles that fashion experts tell us will be all the rage this summer. It is made in three separate overlapping portions, tucked at the tops and finished around the lower edge with a deep nuns tuck.

In another view on this page it is shown made up of wide embroidery flouncing. This design



No. 1975-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

for a dressy summer gown, as it is particularly pretty in lawn, organdie, swiss or any light, sheer material. For a lady with a twenty-six inch waist it can be made of twelve and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, ten yards twenty-seven inches wide, eight yards thirty-six inches wide or six and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. It is six yards in width around the bottom.

A GREAT many of the new spring dress goods are made

with attractive borders. Fashion able dressmakers are recommending the use of them, not only in the fine worsted materials, but in silks, mousselines and cotton materials, the latter in woven as well as in fine printed effects.

Stripes will comprise the leading fancy design for the spring and summer season of 1908, and will be

Round Length

Short-Round Length
No. 1947—5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure

in many forms. The most popular will undoubtedly be the shadow stripes, made by reversing the twist of the warp threads and thus forming a self-colored stripe in the material.

The ultra novelty stripes that have been endorsed by dressgoods authorities in New York and Paris are two tones of a given color, such as a pale blue and a darker blue, biscuit and brown, light green and dark green, etc. Among the sheer series of dress fabrics this spring is a new square-mesh net. This will be chiefly utilized by the makers of high-class costumes.

A Smart Design for Washable Material

No. 1986 (15 cents),—A very moderate amount of material is required for this blouse, and three and three-quarter yards



No. 1986-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

twenty four inch goods, or two eighths yards thirty-six inch is sufficient for a woman of medium size. This waist is the result of many hours of thought and labor on the part of a designer famous for her ability to trim cleverly, and especial attention is called to the artistic way in which the decorations are arranged. Embroideries of every description are

to play a leading part in the summer styles, and one may be sure of a fashionable blouse, perfect in every detail, by following this pattern to the letter. Perhaps a fine, silky batiste (an excellent quality comes at forty cents a yard) is the pretiest material to employ in combination with wide embroidered edgings. The body of the waist is laid in evenly-spaced clusters of three tiny tucks and then joined to the yokes. A narrow turnover collar and wide turn-back cuffs complete the high neck and full-length sleeves, but when a square neck and shorter sleeves are used these features are omitted.

Nos, 1986-1444.—This Frenchy little frock, which is made up in sheer-white batiste with embroidered batiste edging and flouncing, is a dream of daintiness and everything that a summer dress should be. It is dainty and fine, and simple and cool, and last, but most important of all, easy to make and launder. Fine hand tucks confine the fulness in waist and skirt for a short distance and then let it fly in soft folds. Wide edging is used for the yokes and for the graceful Mikado caps that half conceal the puffy sleeves, while the costume is completed by a crush girdle of soft rose satin and a smart little bow of the same at the throat. With this frock is worn a large



Round Length
No. 1444—5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

white chip hat massed with delicate roses and foliage, and heightened by a feathery aigrette,

A dress like this is the mainstay of a summer wardrobe and can be worn anywhere and everywhere.

For the skirt (No. 1444, 15 cents) it will be necessary for a person measuring twenty - six inches round the waist to purchase nine

and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or six and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide. The pictured model is new both in cut and character, and promises to be one of the leading skirts of the summer season. There is nothing extreme about the design and nothing to go out of style, so a skirt made on these lines will be just as fashionable next year or the year after as it is now, which is a feature meriting serious consideration, especially when expensive material is to be used. Thin materials of all kinds are suitable for this skirt, particularly lawns, organdies and swisses, as the flounce has a straight lower edge and may be made of embroidered flouncing. Light-weight woolens, such as voile,



1986, Ladies' Shirt Waist 1444, Ladies' Skirt

nun's-veiling and albatross will also develop the pattern nicely. The upper part of the skirt is cut with seven gores. After these have been joined, the fulness is laid in small tucks and stitched to yoke depth; or the entire upper edge, with the exception of the front gore, may be gathered. The width of the skirt around the bottom is five and three-quarter yards.

Seasonable Designs for March

No. 1960 (10 cents) .- A pretty jumper which shows many novel fashion ideas is here illustrated. If made up in silk, this will require for the medium size three and one-quarter yards of the twenty-two inch width and two and one-quarter yards of the sort that comes twenty-seven inches wide. In cloth it can be made of one and three-

eighths yards forty-four inches in width. If trimmed as shown in the picwide, or ten and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or seven and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide. One yard of allover lace and ten yards of ribbon or lace will be needed for trimming. It is here shown made of brown and white satin foulard and made and trimmed with écru lace.

No. 1970 (10 cents).—This is another example of the serviceable over-blouse or new jumper that is going to be so popular this spring. It can be made of two and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and one-half

yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. If made up as shown in the illustration, it will require five yards of band trimming and four buttons for garniture. Or, if preferred, this trimming can be omitted and it can be hand - embroidered. This is a very stylish design for silk or light woolens, and it would be charming in all sorts of washable materials. Another view of this jumper, showing it made up in embroidery flouncing, is in the group of waists on page 519.

No. 1659 (15 cents) .stylish blouse jacket takes to make the thirty-six inch size five yards of material twentytwo inches wide, two and seven - eighths yards thirtysix inches wide, or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. It is very novel and pretty in cut, and can be trimmed with braid, bands of cloth, velvet ribbon or in any way desired. Another view is shown on page 524.

THE embroidered filets which have been more or less of a novelty this winter will appear in a more general way in spring fashions. Many of these coarse nets are shown in color with lacy embroidery, which embroidery is done with a silk tape or flat silk braid. This is a most effective decoration, and accords well with the season's demand for very heavy effects in trimmings executed on sheer or open grounds.

These embroidered filets are extremely effective-one might almost say showy. have a very rich, handsome appearance, and are being brought out at prices which will give them interest to a large proportion of women.

The designs in these trimmings are very simple, and the use of the tape instead of the usual embroidery silk makes it necessary to take only a few stitches in order to bring out a handsome design.

Among the most striking novelties of the spring are robes in fine French piqué, with embroidery and lace ornamentations similar to those that have characterized linen suits and dresses. There will be an effort made by every high-class trade to bring piqué into prominence as a substitute for linen. There has been so much cheap production in linen suits and linen dresses that, in the desire for novelty, French manufacturers and American importers of their productions have agreed that piqué is the most available substitute. In consequence, some of the most attractive novelties brought out in pattern robes are in piqué.







sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 1974 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 1659-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

ture, fifteen yards of plain ribbon or braid will be needed and four yards of fancy braid. Four large and twelve small buttons will also be required. This jumper should be worn over some sort of a guimpe. Three stylish examples of these useful gar-ments are shown on page 531. Another view of this design, showing it made up in cloth, is pictured among the group of waists illustrated on page 519.
No. 1974 (15 cents).—This Princess jumper is again illus-

trated on page 525. It can be made in the thirty-six inch size of ten and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches

Two Pretty Jumper Waists and Some Novel Skirts

No. 1954 (15 cents).—This handsome waist consists of a jumper worn over a tucked blouse of different material. jumper portion can be made from one and one-eighth yards of allover lace or other material, while four yards of goods twentytwo inches wide, three and three-fourths yards twenty-seven inches or two and three-fourths yards thirty-six inches wide will be required for the blouse. If the cuffs and collar are made of allover lace, as illustrated, three-quarters of a yard

will be needed for these, and seven yards of band trimming will be used to trim the jumper. This is an exceedingly pretty style for a dressy afternoon or informal evening or theater waist, and it can be varied in a number of ways. The jumper portion can be made of silk, velvet or woolen and worn over a blouse of silk, satin, lace or lingerie material. It be very smart indeed if made of pale-blue satin edged with fancy blue silk braid, and worn over a blouse of allover lace. Another stylish combination would be a jumper of champagne-colored broadcloth over a silk blouse of the same shade, with collar and deep cuffs of écru lace. Another view of this waist is shown on page 525.

No. 1898 (15 cents) .- One of the very latest French novelties is here shown. This skirt can be made, in the twenty-six inch size, of eight and one-half yards of twentytwo inch silk, or four and three-eighths yards of woolen forty-four inches wide. It is cut in the new three-piece style. The top is in corsage effect, but the ordinary waist line can be used instead if preferred. The skirt is four and one-half yards around the bottom, and can be cut either sweep or round length. is a very smart style for chiffon broadcloth, and is also extremely pretty in silk. Another view of this design is

shown on page 526. No. 1979 (15 cents).guimpe waist with an exceedingly pretty shirred jumper or over-blouse is shown in this illustration. The jumper portion can be made of three yards of material twenty-four inches wide, or one and threequarter yards thirty-six inches wide. For the guimpe three and five-eighths yards twenty-four inches or two and one - quarter yards thirtyinches wide will be required. The trimmings shown in the illustration consist of three-quarters of a yard of allover lace, two and one-half

yards of beading, four and one-half yards of fancy braid, two yards of edging and three buttons.

No. 1460 (15 cents).-Circular skirts are the approved style at present, and this illustration shows one of the new gathered models closed at the side; or, if preferred, the front can be cut on a fold and the skirt closed in the usual manner at the back. It can be made, in the twenty-six inch size, of eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or six yards thirty-six inches wide. Another view is on page 525.

In jumper costumes and, in fact, in dressy gowns of all sorts satin is extensively used as a trimming fabric. If the costume is not formed of satin, there is very apt to be some touch of this lustrous fabric in its makeup.

Another combination noted is velvet and cloth. Some of the very dressy cloth suits and costumes are quite elaborately trimmed with velvet bands, velvet hems or velvet facings. Still another combination idea, this time for tailor suits, is worked

out through the use of plain cloth with striped novelty cloth, the latter being of such dark and indefinite tones as to seem, at a distance, The favorite mode is the skirt



-5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. No. 1979-5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



No. 1460-5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. No. 1898-6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

cloth, with coat of plain color showing some trimming in straps, pocket flaps, rever and cuff facings of the dark novelty. Again, the combination feature is in cloth of two distinct tones. It is not unusual to see black coats worn with dark-blue skirts, also of broadcloth. Another combination is dull green and black, the green forming the coat and skirt hem, both of which are almost solidly braided in black soutache, thus toning down the contrast. These suits are of the most subdued and genteel appearance, although two fabrics enter into their composition.

Short-Round Length

Spring Jackets and Suits



1965, Ladies' Coal 1898, Ladies' Skirt

1659, Ladies' Blouse Jacket 1958, Ladies' Skirt

front, with the seams joined in tuck effect on each side of the center. At the neck is a jaunty rolling collar with pointed lapels, fin-ished by stitching. Two rows of fancy bone buttons are used at the closing. The back is shaped by the usual seams, and fits the figure perfectly. The sleeves can be either pleated or gathered at the tops and are completed at the wrists by cuffs of the material adorned

with buttons, or they can be finished in simple tailor fashion with two rows of stitching. Another view and description of this coat, giving the quantity of material required to make it,

are given on page 515.

Nos. 1965-1898 (15 cents each).—The butterfly jacket shown here is one of the most attractive novelties of the season. Our illustration on this page displays it made up in green broadcloth, with the entire sleeves, which also form a part of the front and back of the garment, covered with a fancy design in soutache braid. The fronts are also braided at the high closing in a very artistic manner, while running down the seams, each side of the closing and around the bottom are lines of the same Another view of this jacket is shown in the colored plate, while a further description, giving the quantity of material required to make it, can be found on page 514.

The skirt (No. 1898) is cut in the three-piece style, with the high waistline that is the latest Parisian fad, but it can be made up with ordinary waistline if one desires. Another view

of this skirt and a further description, giving the quantity of material that will be needed for its development, will be found on page 523.

Nos. 1659-1958 (15 cents each).—Panama in a pretty shade brown made this stylish spring suit. The body and sleeves of the blouse jacket are cut in one and seamed on the shoulders, down the outside of the sleeve and under the arm. The trimming consists of fancy braid put on in a novel manner. Another view of this jacket and a further description, giving the quantity of material required to make it, will be found on page 522.

The skirt (No. 1958) has eight gores, and can be either in the front or back, as desired. It is pictured in the colored plate and also on page 514, where the required quantity of material can be found. English serge in a serviceable shade of navy blue is also suggested for making this pretty suit. The skirt could be left untrimmed if desired, but the jacket should be heavily braided and fastened with braid frogs, as shown in the illustration on this page.

Pretty Gowns That Display the Latest Ideas of Fashion



1979, Ladies' Over-Blouse with Guimpe 1460, Ladies' Circular Gathered Skirt

1974, Ladies' Princess Jumper Dress

Nos, 1979-1460 (15 cents each).—A fancy brown voile with a white silk ring spot was chosen for the over-blouse and skirt of this costume, while the guimpe is of white China silk with yoke piece and cuffs of allover lace. The over-blouse is one of the easiest things in the world to make, and is remarkably effective. It is composed of but two shaped pieces, one for each side of the front and back. These are shirred on the shoulders to yoke depth and trimmed with brown velvet ribbon. The over-blouse is closed in the center-back, but the front crosses in surplice effect, as shown in the illustration on page 523. The guimpe buttons or hooks up the center-back, and can be cut either high or round neck, as desired. It is trimmed with a yoke of allover lace, and has short cuffs of the same material completed by a smart lace frill. Either silk, Persian lawn, swiss or other lingerie materials can be used for its development. Another description of this over-blouse, containing the quantity of material required to make it, will be found on page 523.

The skirt (No. 1460) is in one of the pretty circular styles

and has its fulness gathered at the top. It is trimmed with velvet ribbon to match the over-blouse. It can be seen again on page 523, where the number of yards needed for its development will also be

1954, Ladies' Waist

found.

No. 1974 (15 cents).—Princess effects are after all really the most dressy of any styles for smart gowns of washable materials. This Princess jumper dress is lovely if made up, as illustrated, of white lawn trimmed with embroidery flouncing and having a front of allover embroidery edged with a row of insertion. The sides of the skirt are made in two sections, with the lower section in deep flounce effect. The upper part has its fulness laid in fine tucks to graduated yoke depth. The waist portion of the jumper has the Princess front and back cut in one with the skirt. The sleeve-caps, with wide armholes, are made of embroidery flouncing that matches the skirt. Besides wash goods, silk and woolen materials of all sorts can be used for this design, another view of which can be seen on page 522.

can be seen on page 522.

No. 1954 (15 cents).—Waists that are what used to be called rather fussy are

now the extreme fashion. And what prettier design for an elaborate blouse of silk or woolen material could one possibly have than the charming design shown in our illustration? Our model is made of one of the new blue shades of taffeta, and accompanies a skirt of the same material; or it can be worn as a separate fancy waist if one prefers. It has an over-blouse of the taffeta, cut in a very attractive fancy style and trimmed with silk braid. This is worn over a white guimpe, with a yoke piece and stock of fancy filet net and sleeves in ruffle effect, that is formed by deep overlapping tucks of the material edged with Valenciennes.

For a summer gown this waist would be very smart and effective indeed if the over-blouse was made of linen in some pretty shade—either pink, pale blue, light green or lavender—with hand-embroidered scallops on the edges and a light spray of embroidery in the center-front, just below the low round neck.—The blouse portion could be made of tucked lawn trimmed with lace or embroidery insertion and medallions. Another

view of this waist is on page 523.

The Very Latest Modes



1894, Ladies' Cutaway Jacket 1898, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt

1985, Ladies' Jacket 1987, Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt

1779, Ladies' Jacket 1611, Ladies' Circular Skirt

Nos. 1894-1898 (15 cents each).—Cheviot in a new shade of brown was chosen to make this stylish spring suit, which has one of the modish cutaway jackets now so popular. This is made in accordance with fashion's latest dictates, and has the high waistline and deep armholes of the newest models. Silk braid in a little darker shade of brown than the material is used as a garniture. Another view of this jacket and a further description, giving the quantity of material required to make it, are on page 527.

The skirt (No. 1898) is cut in the three-piece style, with high waistline. It can be seen again on page 523, where the required quantity of material will be found.

Nos. 1985-1987 (15 cents each).—Fancy cheviot, dark blue with a white herringbone stripe, made this pretty suit, but broadcloth, serge, Panama, etc., can be substituted for its de-

velopment if desired. The front of the jacket is trimmed down each side of the closing and around the neck with a band of white cloth nearly covered with close-set rows of soutache braid. For another view of this jacket and quantity of material required see page 527. The skirt (No. 1987) has nine gores. It is shown again on page 527.

gores. It is shown again on page 527.

Nos. 1779-1611 (15 cents each).—This smart little jacket is a most attractive style for spring. It is cut with deep armholes and has a vest of contrasting cloth. For quantity of material see page 527. The skirt (No. 1611) is cut in the circular style. Another view is on page 531. This skirt can be trimmed with folds and handsomely braided as shown in the illustration, or it can have a shaped band put on in tunic or overskirt effect as depicted on page 531, or be made up perfectly plain, as one prefers.

New Styles in Jackets

No. 1894 (15 cents).—This smart cutaway jacket can be made in size thirty-six of three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide, or one and seven - eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. Another view is shown in the group on the opposite page.

No. 1779 (15 cents).—A jaunty short jacket with vest and deep armholes, like the illustration on this page or the view in the large group on page 526, can be made of three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 1987 (15 cents).—This jaunty nine-gored skirt has pleats in the front and back and is, in the twenty-six inch size, four and five eighths yards around the bottom. It can be made of eight and one-half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four and one-half yards forty-four inches wide. It is shown again in the group on the opposite page.

No. 1985 (15 cents).—This jacket has a military collar and is trimmed with bands of braid in Hussar fashion. It is also shown made up without the collar in the group on the opposite page. To make it, in any size, you will need four and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide.

Up to the present time the larger proportion of demand has been for the pleated skirt, but the tide of favor is slowly turning toward the newer gored styles. It is unquestionably a period of transition in skirt styles. There is more distinct novelty in the skirt than in any other part of the spring suit.

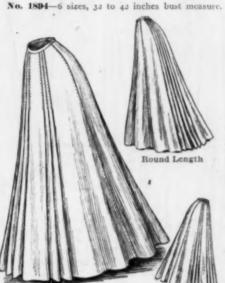
In addition to tailored suits, separate jackets also in the tailored effects will be fashionable. The styles in the

separate tailored coat often duplicate those found in the suit. These short tailored coats will be made in black broadcloth, serge and covert cloth, and some use will be made of fancy serge and cheviot cloths in checked and striped patterns. The coats will be used as the practical utility spring wrap accompanying the separate skirt, in tailored and fancy style,

The mannish tailored suits find special favor for spring. The suit coats range from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches long; sleeves are full length, and all of the details in the finish follow the strictly plain idea. It is in just these details of pocket, collar, lapel and cuff finish that the tailored suits of the spring excel.

In tailor-made garments a great deal of attention is given to the detail of the sleeve. From the very nature of the garment the variation is more or less limited, but designers have done all they could in this respect. While a great deal that is novel is found in the costume sleeve, and a great deal of variation is effected, there is but one basic idea, and that is the effect of drapery, revealing the natural outline of the arm. The new fashion tendencies are toward the fitting sleeve, both









No. 1985-5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

draped and plain. This naturally tends to a decrease in size. The Japanese shoulder effect is much modified; from the newest designs, indeed, it has practically disappeared, but where it is seen, the undersleeves, coming from the loose armhole or overhanging Japanese sleeve, is usually quite small and fitting. This point distinguishes the new design from the old.

Many evening costumes have sleeves which show almost the entire arm bare; other designs have the full-length mousquetaire sleeve which extends over the hand. Classic folds and draperies are introduced in many of the sleeves, but still the outline of the arm is preserved. The draperies, which often seem a part of the sleeve, are, in fact, a shoulder or armhole trimming and not a part of the sleeve. The result of the new sleeve tendencies will doubtless be seen in designs showing the natural outline of the arm, thus emphasizing the return to simple, classic effects. This is evidenced everywhere in high-class sleeve designs for spring.

The strictly tailored suits have either full-length or seveneighths sleeves, and the fancy styles embodying the Japanese shoulder and sleeve have the three-quarter and half-long sleeve.

Spring Fashions in Walking Costumes



1833, Girls' Suit 1678, Misses' Coat

1782, Ladies' Blouse Jacket 1749, Ladies' Skirt

1663, Ladies' Jacket 1629, Ladies' Skirt

1676, Ladies' Coat 1470, Ladies' Skirt

No. 1833 (15 cents).-This pattern is cut in five sizes, from six to fourteen years, and consists, as is plainly shown in the small view at the foot of the page, of a skirt with attached bretelles and a smart box coat. For a ten-year-old girl, this costume can be made of six and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or five and one-half yards thirty-six

inches wide. The kilted skirt is cut with five gores.
No. 1678 (15 cents).—The misses' coat shown in our illustration is cut in five sizes, from thirteen to sevenfour inches wide. Our model is cut in the single-breasted box style and made of a modish black-and-white checked woolen with a skirt to match.

Nos. 1782-1749 (15 cents each).—This handsome costume has a tucked jacket, which comes in five sizes, thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. It is made with a deep-armhole effect and is smartly braided in soutache. To make it you will require, for any size, four and five-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches



New and Attractive Styles



foot of the page. without opening, back and front, and is intended to be slipped on over the head. It is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches, and in the medium size can be made of two and five-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches

wide, or one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide. No. 1702 (15 cents).—Shirring is again very fashionable for dressy waists, and in this model it is very stylishly combined with tucks. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. In size thirty-six, it can be cut from four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide or two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches

de. The back view is in the group at the foot of this page. Nos. 1709-1447 (15 cents each).—This stylish spring dress is made of pale-green satin foulard with a tiny black polka-dot. The blouse waist is in jumper effect, solidly tucked on each side of the front and on the Japanese sleeves. It has a round

1635, Ladies' Blouse Waist 1654, Ladies' Skirt

yoke of allover lace and undersleeves of the same material. The pattern comes in five sizes, thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. For this waist you will need four and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide or three and onequarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

1709, Ladies' Blouse Waist

1447, Ladies' Skirt

The skirt (No. 1447) is one of the late seven-gored styles. It is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. For a lady with a twenty-six inch waist, it can be made of ten and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, eight and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or seven and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. It is five and one-half yards around the bottom.

Nos. 1635-1654 (15 cents each).—The waist of this gown is very becoming to a slender figure and is tucked in a novel and The pattern is cut in five sizes, thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. If this waist is made of silk twenty-two inches wide, five and one-half yards will be required, or three and seven-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

The skirt (No. 1654) is in the eight-gored bell style. It is

cut in six sizes, twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. The twenty-six inch size requires for its development ten and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, seven and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or five and one-eighth forty-four inches wide. It is five yards around the bottom.



Two Shirt Waists and Useful Sleeve Fashions

No. 1059 (15 cents).—Tucked shirt waists are more fashionable than ever this spring, and our illustration shows a smart model with the front tucked solidly in a very novel and stylish manner. This design is suited to a wide range of materials, and can be made of flannel, cashmere, nun's-veiling, taffeta silk, etc., but it is perhaps most attractive in linen or Persian lawn. For the thirty-six inch size, three and five-eighths yards of twenty-four inch material will be needed, or two and five-eighths of yard-wide goods, or two yards of forty-four inch fabric. The sleeves can be made either long or short.

No. 1963 (15 cents).—This pretty blouse waist is a very dressy style and shows what can be done with tucks used solely as a trimming. It closes in the center-back. The front is tucked

across solidly to rather deep pointed yoke depth, and the back is completed in the same manner. The tucked sleevecaps are a very stylish feature, but they can be omitted if a simpler waist is desired. To make the medium size three and three - quarter yards of twenty-four inch or two and one-half yards of thirty-six inch material will be required.

No. 1730 (10 cents).— Every woman who does her owndressmaking needs a good sleeve pattern, and these models of ladies' and misses' sleeves are suitable for coats or plain waists. The sleeves require for any size two and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

thirty-six inches wide.

No. 1950 (10 cents).—
These fancy sleeves show both the mousquetaire and the new tucked effects that are now so fashionable. In any size, one and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or one and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide will be needed for the mousquetaire style, and five-eighths of a yard of allover lace twenty-seven inches wide for sleeve-caps.

The tucked sleeves will take three yards twenty-seven inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, and one yard twenty-seven inches wide for cap piece and strap or five-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide.

Fashion Notes

ARK shades of all sorts are to be fashionable this spring, and a great deal of black and black and white is to be worn. Blues have

been much in favor throughout the winter, both in dress goods and accessories, and, aving won success as a high-style feature, they are expected to be generally favored this spring. The brown series includes a good range of colorings, from tobacco to champagne. Green is expected to make a gain, with the réséda tone as a feature. Coral pink, crimson and violet shades are used to some extent.

Combinations of two dull tones are quite a feature, and gray united with almost any shade will be a popular combination in designs and will also be featured in trimmings.

There having been no radical changes in the waist styles during the past year, spring fashions resemble, with slight variations, the modes of the winter. Waist sleeves are half and three-quarter long, except in the regular shire-waist effect, which has the long sleeve and starched cuff.

Some very beautiful things in allover embroideries are being shown. Many of these are in insertion patterns, with fine tuckings between. Machine embroideries, simulating the fine French hand embroideries, are also much seen. Some use is being made of the eyelet patterns in embroideries, and combinations of lace and embroidery are among the high-class novelties in allovers.

The newest feature in lingerie trimming is the use of fine soutache braiding. These soutache embroideries appeared as the extreme novelty trimming for sheer cottons and linens a year ago. More use will be made of braiding this year.

The feature in dressy waists of lace or lingerie is the continued use of the Japanese effect, though in somewhat more

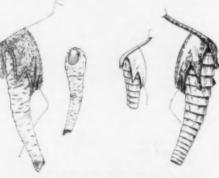




No. 1963-7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 1730-3 sizes, small, medium and large.



No. 1950-3 sizes, small, medium and large.

modified form than during the fall. The very high boned collars, shaped into points back of the ears, are noted on the Paris models. The spring will doubtless show a continuance of favor to the dressy net and net lace waist. Some very beautiful models of this character have been prepared.

and large. Many of the new spring gowns are in the jumper style, and are designed to be worn over shirt waists. Others are completed with guimpe or chemisette and undersleeves, or frills in lingerie effect. These dresses

when worn convey the same impression.

The feature to recommend the jumper dress is that by changing the waist or underbodice the costume is freshened. On the other hand, the costume that is complete in itself has an advantage from the standpoint of economy, in that no extra waist is required. But these dresses are shown very largely in both styles, and each will probably find a good measure of favor.

The one great variation from the tailored styles in suits for spring is the Japanese effect, or, as it is more commonly known, the butterfly jacket. The success of the butterfly styles through the winter in Paris has led fashion designers to believe that they will become more generally favored in the spring, as the style is much more adaptable for spring use than winter.

Useful Guimpes and a Handsome Silk Gown

trated in the group on page 526. It has either an inverted pleat or habit back as desired, and is five and one-half yards around the bottom. In any size, it will re-quire ten and a quarter yards of material twentyseven inches in width, seven and one - half yards thirty-six inches wide, or six and one - half yards forty-four inches

in width.

No. 9572 (15 cts.)—This plain shirt waist, slip or guimpe can be made up either with or without the tucks on each shoulder that are shown in the small view of the illustration. It requires, for

medium size, three and oneeighth yards of material twentyseven inches wide, two and a half yards thirtysix inches wide, or two and oneeighth yards

forty-four inches

No. 1700 (10 cts.) No. 1444 (15 cts.)—This jumper gown is made of black taffeta and trimmed with fancy jet passementerie and strips of velvet ribbon. It is worn over a guimpe of fancy filet net. The pattern consists of two pieces, a front and a back,

which are joined

together by straps

wide.

No. 1156 (15 cents).—This style of slip or guimpe can be worn under any sort of jumper or over-blouse. It has a plain front, with its slight fulness gathered into the waist. This can be trimmed in deep yoke effect in any way desired. It requires, for the thirty-six inch size, three and three quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 1611 (15 cents).—The smart circular skirt here shown is again illus-



No. 1156-5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



Round Length
No. 1611-5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure



No. 8572-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

of trimming over the shoulders. This jumper is cut in six sizes, thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure.

The skirt (No. 1444) has a seven-gored upper portion lengthened by a deep gathered flounce. Another view is on page 521, where the quantity of material required to make it can also be found. This skirt is especially recommended for wash fabrics, lawn, organdie, swiss, dimity, etc., as it is made in a conventional style that stays in fashion with practically very little change for years, and so can be used from season to season.

Both grosgrain and satin are employed for the adornment of woolen dresses. Frequently, however, both serve merely as the basis of an additional garniture, this being silk braid, galloon or passementerie. These three last-mentioned trimmings match in point of color exactly that of the dress, whereas the silk material on which they rest is of a different shade or color, the contrast being extremely marked or almost imperceptible,



1700, Ladies' Jumper

1444 Ladies' Skirt

Very pretty and graceful are the lace draperies of epaulette shape, which replace the sleeve in its ordinary form for ball and dinner dresses. The lace employed for the purpose is from six to eight inches broad.

The widely-opened armhole has become a generally observed fashion, but is more suited for day than evening wear, and is often a rather displeasing feature with a low bodice. The lace drapery just described replaces it advantageously and still preserves the broad appearance across the shoulders, which has been one of the characteristics of this winter's fashions. For young girls, the same sort of drapery is made of Greek or point d'esprit net, with narrow self-colored crimped fringe for edging.

Stylish Skirts for Spring Wear

No. 1964 (15 cents)—This is a very smart example of the new five-gored flounced skirt that will be so fashionable this spring. In the twenty-six inch size waist measure, and all smaller sizes, it can be made of nine and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide; but if wider goods are selected, only six and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide will be needed, or five and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Our illustration shows the skirt made up in taffeta and trimmed at the top of the flounce and just above the hem with fancy silk braid. Thirty yards of this will be used if it is put

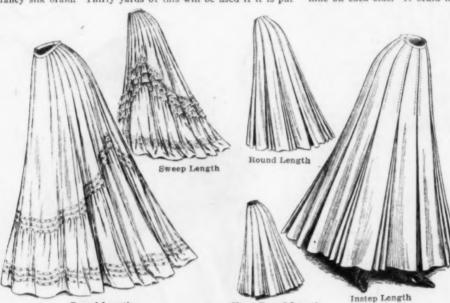
yards of material twenty-two inches wide. If one prefers to make it of broadcloth or some of the very wide woolens, it can be cut from four and seven-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. This skirt has a very graceful flare around the bottom, where it is four and three-quarter yards wide in the twenty-six inch size. It is made with an inserted piece at each side and a pleat at each seam. Buttons and braid loops at present form the most approved tailor finish. Eighteen of these are needed, nine on each side. If braid is used to trim the bottom of the

skirt between the pleats, as shown in one of the views of the illustration, three yards will be required.

This is a very stylish spring skirt to make of the new checked materials that are now so much used. It would also be extremely serviceable of serge, Panama or brilliantine.

No. 1983 (15 cents)— Pleated skirts are still the very height of fashion. To make this modish nine-gored design you will need nine vards of material twentyseven inches wide, or four and three quarter yards forty-four inches in width, and but four yards of the fifty-four inch goods. In the twenty-six inch size, the skirt is five and one-quarter yards around the bottom. It is especially graceful in cut, as the pleats are stitched down to deep yoke depth in tuck effect and then let fly. after having been pressed with a heavy iron. All fashionable woolen materials, broadcloths, cheviots, serge, Panama, brilliantine, etc., can be used for this pattern, and it is also suitable for linen, piqué, duck, heavy mercerized fabrics and cotton and linen mixtures.

No. 1749 (15 cents)-This nine-gored kilted skirt can be made from nine and one-half yards of silk or other material twenty-two inches wide, if there is no nap or up-and-down figure or check to match. Of plain woolen goods, it will take six and three-eighths yards thiry - six inches wide, or four and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. But if there is a figure or for any reason the material has to be cut all one way, you will need eleven and onequarter yards of twenty-two inch silk and six and threequarter yards of yard-wide woolen, or five yards forty-



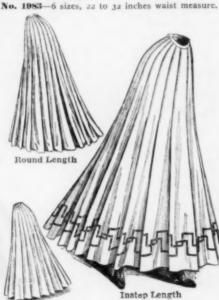
Short-Round Length

Round Length

No. 1964-6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Round Length

Short-Round Length
No. 1905—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



No. 1749-7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

on as shown in the picture, but if the skirt is trimmed more simply, with a deep band of insertion or braid around the lower edge, six yards are all that will be required.

Instep Length

The skirt has five gores, and the fulness at the top is laid in tucks from each side of the front to graduated yoke depth. The shaped flounce is also cut with five gores and is much deeper at the sides, thus giving the upper portion the graceful tunic or overskirt effect that is now so much admired. In the medium size, this skirt is six yards around the bottom.

No. 1995 (15 cents)—A six-gored tailored skirt is here shown that in the medium size, twenty-six inches waist measure, and the smaller sizes, takes but eight and three-quarter

four inches wide. The skirt, in the twenty-six inch size, is four and seven eighths yards around the bottom. This is a very dressy style of skirt to wear with fine lingerie shirt waists or tailored waists of linen, taffeta or flannel. It also makes up very handsomely as the skirt of a costume with a waist of the same material, or it can accompany a coat or short jacket. In navy-blue Panama trimmed with braid, put on as illustrated, or simply finished in tailor fashion with stitching, it would make a very useful and extremely stylish spring skirt. For summer wear it is very pretty made of linen, either white or in natural tones. A suit of pale-blue or golden-brown linen made with such a skirt would be extremely smart and serviceable.

Dainty Trifles for Home Manufacture

No. 1991 (15 cents).—Just at this season there is a lull in the proceedings. Lent is at hand and social gaiety over. The enforced quiet offers an excellent opportunity to plan our wardrobes for the coming season and to make the different things that we have long wished for. The first thing that will be considered, of course, is a wrapper. The accompanying illustration

shows one of the most attractive of the new models. For it, nine and onehalf vards of material twenty-seven inches wide or seven yards thirty - six inches wide will be required by a woman of medium size, while the flounce demands seven yards of extra material twenty-seven inches wide or five and one - quarter yards thirtysix inches in width. The back is cut in gores. This insures a perfect fit and a trim, tidy ap-Ribbon tacked at each

under - arm



No. 1991-8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

blue, red and lavender, a s the black and white combinations, are shown for this purpose, and gingham, percale and lawn in neat checks and stripes are also favored. No. 1980 (10 cents). A stock of fine

fine handmade lingerie is an enviable posses-

sion, and

there is no time like the

present to be-

seam is brought around to the front and tied in a graceful bow, which forms a decoration as well as a means of belting the garment in. Such a wrapper enables one to present a spick and span appearance even while working about the house, and is a great convenience in the morning. Belt, collar and garment are all together, so the minutes formerly spent in stopping to hunt up a belt-pin or look for a stud are saved. Challis, flannelette and albatross, in all the accepted shades of pink,



No. 1980-7 sizes, 30 to 42 inches bust measure.

gin collecting a supply. The illustration shows a dainty corset cover with a straight upper edge suitable for embroidered flouncing, of which material it will require one and three-eighths yards. The lower diagram explains the construction of the cover very clearly, and after it has been cut out the work is all but over. A belt of beading finishes the lower edge,

and ribbon is run through the embroidery to draw the garment up at the top. Plain white ribbon has replaced the pinks and blues once so popular, and the use of narrow black velvet in this capacity is a fad of the moment. Shield sleeves are proyided in the pattern, but the use of this feature is optional.

vided in the pattern, but the use of this feature is optional.

No. 1996 (15 cents).—The becoming Empire effect, graceful flowing sleeves and attractive neck arrangement of this model will appeal to every woman who wants a pretty negligee. The luxury of coming in, tired and worn out, and slipping out of a street dress into a pretty, loose garment more than repays one for the time spent in fashioning it. This design requires four and



No. 1996-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

three-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and three quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty - six inches wide for a medium figure.

All sorts of fabrics are suitable. China crèpe, a lovely clinging stuff that washes nicely, is ideal, but rather expensive. Cotton crèpe answers almost as well, costs a great deal less and

is particularly fetching in a pattern of pale pink and lavender wistaria on a white background, while China and wash silks fulfil every demand and are both dressy and serviceable. For a thin sacque designed for summer wear dotted swiss cannot be too highly recommended. Decorations of imitation Cluny, Valenciennes edging and soft ribbon ties complete the garment.

No. 1990 (10 cents).—The newest things in underwear are the Isabella drawers, shown in our sketch. So full and ripply are the leg portions of this garment that it takes the place of a short petticoat. Stout women, and slender ones, who wish to obey the latest mandate of Fashion and reduce the apparent size of the hips as much as possible, will be pleased by the perfect



No. 1990-6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

fit and lack of all fulness for a given distance below the waistline. By examining the sketch one sees how simple the construction of these drawers is. The whole thing is in one piece, and making the garment consists of finishing the lower edge with lace of embroidery, closing the leg seam and sewing a casing at the top to hold a tape. English longcloth, Persian lawn and a firm quality of batiste are suggested as the proper materials. For a figure of medium size, these drawers will require one and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide,

Frocks for Fashionable Young People

No. 1949 (15 cents) .- Girl graduates will be particularly interested in this model, as it was designed with them in mind and is especially adapted to all the thin, fluffy materials associated with commencements. For a miss of fifteen years, eleven yards of twenty-four inch goods will be required, or six and five-eighths yards of thirty-six inch. Organdie is girlish and,

with the addition of lace decorations, makes a lovely and inexpensive gown. The combination of heavy and fine lace in trimming is a distinctive feature of this summer's fashion, and the effect is pretty in the extreme, far surpassing that obtained by the use of either one alone; web-like Valenciennes allover is used for our yoke, while inch - wide Cluny insertions decorate waist and skirt. Pin tucks give fulness across the front just where it is needed, and the same arrangement provides for a slight blouse in the back. The bottom of the sleeves are also laid in fine tucks, and the long cuffs are made to correspond. Plain panels alternate with tucked ones in the eight-gored skirt, and the latter are composed of two sections, an upper and lower portion, which are first tucked and then joined. Besides being suitable for graduation, this dress is appro-priate for parties (both winter and summer), church and best wear generally. Plain or figured net, China silk, batiste, mull and swiss are among the materials desirable for this pattern.

No. 1966 (15 cents) .this dress is intended for a child of six, three and oneeighth yards of goods twentyseven inches wide will be required, or two and five-eighths yards of yard-wide material answers instead. Embroidered batiste, China silk in white or any of the light shades, pongee, mull and a fine dimity are all suitable to use in making up this pattern. The last-named material can be had in an unusual number of pretty designs this year. Pin dots, stripes, hairlines and tiny floral effects are among the most fetching. The waist and skirt of this dress are in one piece, the fulness at neck and waist being confined by tiny tucks. If one desires, slashes may be made under these waistline tucks and a ribbon drawn through and tied in the back, or the regulation sash may be worn.

No. 1968 (15 cents) Among the materials practical for this pattern, rajah silk in a rich shade of raspberry, Copenhagen blue challie, sage

green chiffon Panama and dark navy wool batiste are probably the most stylish. A fifteen-year-old miss will require nine and five-eighths yards of twenty-two inch goods, or five and onehalf yards of thirty-six inch. The jumper portion has three tucks over the shoulder and three clusters of shirrings in each front and one at each side of the back. The skirt has seven

gores, with a pleat at each seam, and is gathered around the upper edge.

No. 1967 (15 cents).—This dress features the front-panel effect, a charming mode for children as well as misses and grown-ups, and two and five-eighths yards of thirty-six inch wide goods are all that is required to make it for a six-year-old

> in this frock, because the shield is arranged on this foundation and the sleeves are sewn in



No. 1966-4 sizes, 2 to 8 years.

No. 1967-4 sizes, 4 to 10 years.

and then attached to both belt and panel. The dress closes at the left side of the front underneath the panel. Excellent results will be obtained by using pongee, foulard, cashmere, prunella or albatross for the dress, with a yoke of allover lace or of the material braided in soutache. Trim with bands and pipings of taffeta silk exactly matching the color of the dress.

Pive-Gored Side-Pleated Skirt

Juvenile Fashions for Spring

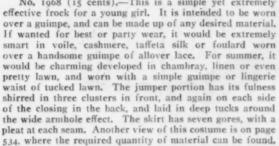
No. 1957 (15 cents) .-Large tucks are used most effectively on this dainty little frock, which is illustrated twice on this page. It can be made from almost any variety of woolen, silk or even washable materials. For a child of eight years it will take seven yards of the twenty - four inch material or four and three-quarter vards of the

thirty-six

inch goods. Half a

of allover lace will be needed for the shield piece and stock, and three yards of fancy braid for trimming if made up as shown in the picture in the upper left-hand corner of the page.

No. 1957-4 sizes, 6 to 12 years.



No. 1949 (15 cents) .- A dainty dress of Persian lawn that shows how ornamental tucks can be made when used as a trimming is depicted in this view of our illustration. extremely pretty in itself and, what is even better, most becoming to a youthful figure. It is made with a yoke of embroidered filet divided into three portions by strips of lace insertion. Below the yoke the front is tucked straight across on each side of a panel or wide box-pleat effect, which is trimmed with a broad band of the filet, and this same effect is continued down the front of the skirt. The sleeves can either be short or full length, as desired. The skirt is cut with eight gores and is sewed onto the waist. Another view of this costume is on page 534.

No. 1966 (15 cents) .- This dainty little frock is made of wide embroidery flouncing. It is cut in one piece, and is slit in a very novel manner at the long French waistline for the sash. The round neck is tucked in yoke effect back and front, but the frock can be made up high neck if preferred, as shown in the small view of the illustration on page 534, where the required quantity of material can be found.

No. 1967 (15 cents).-Pink and white gingham made the pretty little frock shown in the group on this page. over a guimpe, and is made with a blouse waist with front and sleeve-caps cut in one and the center portion extending down over the front of the attached straight skirt. See page 534.



1966, Child's Dress 1949, Misses' Tucked Dress 1968, Misses' Dress 1957, Girls' Dress 1967, Child's Dress

Charming Styles for Young Folks



1977, Misses' Dress 1840, Child's One-Piece Dress 1956, Girls' Dress 1822, Misses' Jumper Dress with Guimpe

No. 1077 (15 cents).—This pretty frock shows all the new fashion ideas delightfully adapted to the slender figure of a young girl. Myrtle-green voile was chosen for our model, but the pattern is suited to all sorts of spring woolens, taffeta silk or dressy wash materials, such as mull, swiss, organdie, etc. The front has its fulness arranged in tucks on each side, stitched to yoke depth, while a vest portion of allover lace

lined with white silk is faced over the center-front and edged with a narrow band of white cloth, outlined with velvet ribbon. The Mandarin sleeve-caps can be omitted if desired, and the sleeves, instead of being in the puffed effect shown here, can be in the new mousquetaire style, as illustrated on page 537, where the required quantity of material will also be found. (Continued on page 557)



No. 1978-4 sizes, 4 to 10 years.

No. 1978 (15 cents).—This smart little guimpe dress can be made in the four-year size of two and five eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. The guimpe will take two and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

Three and one-half yards of white braid and seven yards of narrow braid will be needed to trim the frock as illustrated.

No. 1981 (15 cents).—To make the six-year-old size of this little frock you will require three and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, If the yoke band and cuffs are made of contrasting material they will need three-eighths of a yard,



No. 1981-5 sizes, 2 to 10 years.

New Fashions for Young Folks

No. 1977 (15 cents) .- This pretty spring dress for a miss can be made of any seasonable woolen or silk, or it would make a very dressy summer frock if developed in washable material. For a girl of fourteen, it can be made of ten yards of material twentyseven inches wide, seven and a quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or six and one-half yards forty-four inches wide. Another view of this dress is shown in the group on the

opposite page.

No. 1956 (15 cents) .- This pretty little girl is dressed in a smart frock, which is intended to be worn over a guimpe. For an eight-yearold child, it can be made of three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four in-ches wide. If trimmed as illustrated on this page, twentyfour yards of soutache braid, eight yards of wider braid and twenty-four buttons will be needed. Another view of this little frock is shown in the group on the opposite page.

No. 1822 (15 cents).—This smart jumper dress can be made for a fourteen-year-old girl of eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and seveneighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and an eighth yards fifty-four inches

wide.

The guimpe can be made of three and one-half yards twenty-two inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or one and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. For another view of this dress see illustration on opposite page.

No. 1840 (10 cents) .one-piece dress is a positive boon to mothers, as it can be so easily and quickly made and looks so smart and stylish when finished. A dress like this illustration can be cut, for a four-year-old child, from two and three-garter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-fourths yards fifty-four inches wide. frock is also shown, made up in different material, in the group on the opposite page.

It is not sufficient that children should be taught good

manners by precept and constant admonition; example is indispensable. Parents cannot be too careful how they conduct themselves in the presence of their children. Children, as a rule, are nothing if not imitative. They pattern after their elders, and especially after their parents. "Father does so-andelders, and especially after their parents. "Father does so-and-so," or "Mother does so-and-so," is with them an appeal to the supreme court of the family. Those who wish their children to be well-bred must themselves observe the laws of good breeding. A husband who does not always treat his wife with respect



should not think it strange that their son is not respectful to her. A mother who allows herself to lose her temper should not think it strange that her children lose theirs. Good breeding invariably dates from the cradle.

People who have not been well-bred often ac-

No. 1956-4 sizes, 6 to 12 years. quire refinement, but the chances are that one who has not been properly "brought up," as the saying goes, will show the effects of that misfortune throughout life. Consequently, it is all important that a child should be rightly bred; that it should be taught politeness, consideration for the feelings of others, self-control and everything that goes toward making up gentlemanliness and ladylikeness. Good manners are of the greatest advantage all through life, and one of the most powerful factors toward success. The mother fails in her duties who does not teach her children to be gentle, refined and well-bred.

Pretty Fashions for Misses and Girls

No. 1972 (15 cents).—The costume here illustrated is made with one of the new Eton jackets. Broadcloth, cheviot, Panama, any of the fashionable woolens or taffeta silk can be used for its development. If silk is employed, it will require for the fifteen-year-old size, six and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide; if it is made of woolen material thirty-six inches in width, five and three-eighths yards will be needed, while of cloth fifty-four inches wide three and three-eighths yards are all that will be required. The Eton jacket shows all the newest-style features and has the body and sleeves cut in one.

The skirt is in the new three-piece style, with a pleat down the center-front and back. Our model is of navy-blue cheviot trimmed with fancy black braid.

No. 1976 (15 cents).—A long coat of some sort is an indispensable garment. This design, for a girl of fifteen, can be made of six and one-quarter yards of cloth thirty-six inches wide, if made full length. If the three-quarter length is chosen, five and one half yards will be needed. In forty-four inch goods a full-length coat will take five and one-quarter yards, and the three-quarter garment four and one-fourth yards. Cravenette

one-tourth yards. Cravenette was the material chosen for our model, as the garment makes a very useful raincoat as well as a coat for general use. It is cut with a double - breasted front, and fastens with bone buttons. There are tucks on each side of the center and tucks around the deep armhole effect that give the garment its modish appearance.

No. 1971 (15 cents) .dear little dress with a shirred jumper is here shown, that can be made for an eight-year-old child of three yards of material thirty-six inches wide, or if silk is preferred for its development, it will take four and one-quarter yards twentyfour inches in width. The guimpe can be made of two yards of white lawn thirty six inches wide. Our model is handsomely trimmed with lace insertion. For this three vards will be needed. sleeves can be made either in the bishop style or in shorter length, as preferred. The straight skirt is simply completed by a hem and is sewed onto the jumper.

No. 1953 (15 cents).—This pretty guimpe dress can be made of two and three-eighths vards of material thirty-six inches wide or one and seveneighths yards forty-four inches wide, in the eight-yearold size. The guimpe requires one and seven-eighths yards of yard-wide goods. model is of bright Our blue woolen adorned with seven yards of band trimming and worn over a tucked guimpe of white lawn, with stock and sleeveband of allover embroidery.

This little dress would also be very smart and serviceable for summer wear if made of pale-blue or pink chambray and trimmed either with embroidery insertion or fancy cotton braid. It could be worn over a guimpe of tucked lawn. It is also an extremely pretty style for a best frock of silk or woolen for spring wear. Voile in a light shade brown is recommended. This can be trimmed, as shown in the small view at the left of the illustration, with fancy silk passementerie. As will be seen by looking closely at the picture, the center-front of the waist portion of the frock is omitted and the two sections joined by velvet ribbon.





No. 1971-4 sizes, 6 to 12 years.

No. 1953-4 sizes, 6 to 12 years.

Spring Styles in Children's Coats and Jackets

No. 1951 (15 cents) .- If made for a child of six, this coat will require four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. serviceable spring coat, serge in a dark shade will be found satisfactory, while a much dressier garment for best wear results from the use of a light flannel in a plain shade or with faint stripes of a harmonizing color. Linens and piqué are also well suited to the design, and make charming little wraps to slip on over thin dresses during the summer. The fashionable long shoulder line, a new and becoming feature of children's apparel, is shown in this coat, and to obtain the desired effect the body of the garment and the upper part of the sleeves are cut in one piece. This does away with the break in the shoulder line that results when a sleeve is sewn in the regulation armhole. The lower part of the sleeve is invisibly attached to the upper under a hem stitched to imitate a tuck. The collar admits of several variations, and may be cut with rounded or square corners, or omitted entirely.

No. 1969 (15 cents).-In the six-year size, this coat requires two and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. Its general lines resemble those of the popular box coat, but a trifle closer fitting alters it somewhat and makes it present a more shapely appearance. The slashed lower edge and shaped

collar correspond unusually well, and two styles of sleeves are given in the pattern. One is a full bishop terminated by a wide turn-back cuff; the other a plain coat sleeve with the fulness at the top laid in small pleats. Braid frogs are the means of fastening, as the fronts do not lap enough to button through. Three rows of machine stitching are in perfect agreement with the character of the coat, and are an inexpensive as well as a smart finish. Melton is a desirable textile that comes in all colors, but is best in tan, which shade is recommended for this jacket. Gray herringbone cheviot can also be used to advantage. White piqué is pretty for a washable coat, and the same fabric is irresistible in pink and blue, but these tints do not stand laundering well and are very apt to fade. Tan crash, pongee, linen and duck all deserve mention and are practical in every color.

No. 1952 (15 cents)-When this coat is for a girl of eight, two and five-eighths yards of yardwide material are needed, or one and seven-eighths of fifty-four inch will answer as well. This coat has a brand-new feature, as yet shown only on imported French coats, and this feature is the arrangement of the pockets. When the side-front is joined to the front two openings are left, one on each side at the proper points, and finished off for pockets. Our illustration shows how cunning a tiny handkerchief looks tucked into one of them. Black silk coats are very fashionable for children, and are just the right weight for the spring and summer months. Of course, such a coat is not suited for steady wear, but is very smart for best, with its tiny button trimmings, also black, and its white satin or taffeta lining. For a school coat tweed is suggested. This material is splendid, will wear like iron and weather any number of rainstorms. It comes in pretty broken plaids of two or three well-chosen and combined colors. Bone buttons are the proper decoration for such a coat, with a velvet collar matching the darkest tone in the plaid, or, if one wishes to be particularly smart and up to date leather may be substituted for the velvet collar. Touches of this, in the form of buttons, collar-facings, pocket-laps and pipings, are seen on many of the new knockabout garments for out of doors, both in the ladies' and children's departments. A wide-brimmed, low-crowned hat, on the sailor order, trimmed with bows and ends of soft satin ribbon, should be provided to make the outfit complete.

CHILDREN'S coats are very smart indeed this season, and there are a great many styles to select from. Little folks of all ages can wear jackets or cloaks of almost any length desired. while the fashion designers have been good to bigger children, as can be seen in the models already described on this page, babies and little toddlers have been by no means neglected, and many charming small garments, made of cashmere, heavy corded silk or Bedford cord, have been prepared for their In dresses for older children, all the styles suitable for

women have been successfully adapted. The Japanese shoulder, large arm-Gibson hole. shoulder and the kimono sleeve, with all its modifications, are in evidence. Some dresses are made of fine lawns, batistes, swiss, organdie, muslin, etc.,





plain, striped and plaid effects. The trimmings consist of laces embroideries and ribbon - threaded beading in effective patterns. The Princess and the Empire modes are closely adhered to in the garments for the older girls. while the onepiece, Russian blouse and boxpleated effects are prominent

Wears.

No. 1951-4 sizes, 2 to 8

No. 1969-5 sizes, 2 to 10 years.

for the younger children. Both long and short sleeves are used. For the tiny infant, the bishop and French modes of dress continue popular, and the models shown for spring all lean toward these styles. For children from the age of one year up to eight, the dresses are in box-pleated, one-piece or Russian effects, and these models have the advantage of always being becoming to young children.



The Girl Who Was Jilted

A Love Story of Today

Yet, ah, the Spring should vanish with the Rose!
That Youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!
-OMAR KHAYYAM.

T is ten years today since I even opened my Birthday Diary.

At first after it was all over - I could not bear to see or to touch the little book: then when that feeling had dulled, I forgot all about it.

But this morning, while packing away Aunt Etoira's singularly useless gift, I came across the volume which holds the flamboyant fancies from seventeen to twenty, and a mood has seized me that after ten years I will again turn to my paper confidant. Poor little book! You are faded and yellow on the margins; like your writer—the worse for wear!

Who could help growing the worse for wear?

As I lie in a cushioned punt, moored up under a kind, sheltering tree that keeps the searching sunlight from my face, I can't stay the agony of retrospection; at least, it is not agony any longer-the poignancy of it has been over for more than

I am thirty today. My hair is still bright, and so are my eyes—sometimes—but under the new pink powder my skin looks very tired, while it grows daily harder to keep smiles round my mouth—I can get

them there, but they drop away so soon!-so soon.

I don't suppose that many jilted women of thirty can smile with perpetual success! HLTED!

It is a marvelously ugly word to write; but, as a Birthday Diary demands the truth, I may not scratch it out.

Yes, at twenty madly, riotously and wonder-fully—O God! how full of real romance I was!— and at twenty-one I had to teach myself to leave off loving!

I didn't think I should ever learn the lesson; but I suppose I have-now.

Sometimes the two-three throb of a waltz tune wailed by violins and 'cellos will hurt me even yet; and roses (heavy unwired roses) seem to-tooh! if only there were no flowers in the world! Their very scent is tactless!

I almost wish now that I had entered in the Birthday Diary how my lover gave me There was nothing particularly original about the proceeding or the way it was done; but for all that it was worth remembering.

Let me see-do I remember? Yes, quite well; so, as today is a Feast of Retrospection, it will be fitting that I write it down.

It was after dinner. I was sitting in the drawingroom waiting for him, instead of going to the theater with

the others, because he had wired that he wanted to see me alone.

That telegram had made me so happy.

"It is because he wants to sit with his arms about me; he and I, quite by ourselves," I thought, with glad conceit, as I

got into his favorite gown. And there I sat, in my pretty nilegreen frock, with a single pink rose in my hair and two or three more at my breast. The lights were more shaded than I needed them at that time, and the embroidered cushions formed an effective background.

With curious punctuality (he was usually late on every oc-casion), George arrived. His mouth looked straight and set as he entered the room, but when he kissed me more fondly than he had ever done before I forgot its almost cruel lines.

"George!" I cried, as at last he loosed his hold and just stood looking down at me—oh, Georgie!" I couldn't help saying that silly, childish name I loved to call him any more than I could help giving him the first voluntary caress I have ever offered to any man in my life.

And I don't regret it-even now.

I would not undo the past in that respect. Whatever was of my best, I gave it to the man who taught me the sweet, sad lesson of loving.

When I had drawn back after that swift, spontaneous kiss, George did not make any effort to come near me again, "I have come to tell you," he began, looking more Napoleonic than ever—"I have come to say that my people want—me—to marry woman-with a great deal of money-far more than you will ever have. I had better confess it all, and-" Oh! it's no good writing down the ugly history of debt and difficulty, the mercenary edicts of a snobbish family, full of generals, admirals, unpaid bills and self-importance, and the pitiful, cowardly weakness of a man with a firm jaw and Napoleonic

Details are nothing; it's only results that matter, and the results are in my heart and on

my face!

This morning when I woke I looked in the glass—just as I looked when I began my

diary—ten years ago! At first there did not seem to be much difference in my life, but then gradually understood why my only friends were clever unmar-ried spinsters or sensible married women, and my only admirers elderly gentlemen or widowers. There is a cloud behind my eyes and the hint of a railroad down from my nose to my mouth, both of which would effectually prevent any girl from burying her head on my shoulder and telling me her love affairs.

I'm sorry about this, because, though I'm tired, I'm not a bit soured. I often try to frivol and romp and stop people being afraid of me, but the endeavor never seems to be a success.

I'm afraid my mind has got heavy and flat. I am happiest when I am alone, or (this is very strange) playing with my sister Erica's little Constance, who looks up at me with my own eyes of long, long ago.

These babies (Erica's and Norah's) are a perpetual source of wonder, pain and delight to me. They hurt me just as early snowdrops and violets hurt me; but, yet-oh!

how I love them and—long for them! They are only beginning, and I am so terribly near the end. Erica isn't an understanding person at all (particularly after seven years of complete happiness), but some impulse made me say all this to her only the other day.



"I HAVE COME TO SAY THAT MY PEOPLE WANT ME TO MARRY A WOMAN WITH A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY-FAR MORE THAN YOU WILL EVER HAVE"

"The end! Absurd!" she answered, arranging invitation cards around her bedroom glass. "Why, it is only these last few months that the debutante has come into fashion again at all, and now she will have no permanent hold against the clever, experienced woman of your age."

How funny it is the way we change!

I remember how I used to revel in the term "woman" while I was young enough for it to be absurd when applied to myself; but now—oh! I'd give anything if people would only sponta-neously call me a "girl"! It seems ages since I was called a "girl" by anyone except mana (she, of course, will call me one when I'm ninety!). I am always a "nice little woman," a "clever woman like yourself," "you who are such a charming woman" etc. I don't want to be a woman—not "nice." woman," etc. I don't want to be a woman-not "clever" nor "charming"!

I'd give all my reputation for saying smart things, being accomplished and well-read, and for dressing well, if I could just be a silly, gauche, vain, shy, arrogant girl again.

"youth's sweet-scented manuscript" has closed for me. Closed early, it is true; but the pitiless hands of Weariness and Disappointment have irrevocably crashed down the cover and sealed up the perfumed leaves.

I am thirty, they say I look twenty-five-I am "clever"-

am lonely—I am admired—I am unloved!

Could anything be more pitiful to a woman (ah, that word!)

who longs for her heart to beat again?

And even Dolf, the boy-lover who has faithfully remembered my birthdays all these years, forgets me now. Today is the first time since we said good-bye on my seventeenth birthday that no gift has arrived from the blazing East.

I shall hear by the next mail that he has taken unto himself a wife; some young, fresh-skinned thing, sent straight over from home in order to test the Anglo-Indian marriage market before she runs the gamut of expensive London seasons.

Poor Dolf! He was full of all a boy's passionate fidelity. "I shall never, never forget you or leave off loving you all my life!

Sometimes I can hear those words as he said them on that wonderful June 1, when, full of child-girlhood's arrogance, I was awaiting the love-confession from Erica's sweetheart-the

confession that was never confessed!

"Swish, swish," goes the wash against the punt ("I-shall-never-forget-you! I-shall-never-forget-you!"),

"Whir-r-r," sings the breeze (or-leave-off-loving-you, or-leave-off-loving-you").

"Coo-oo-oo" croons a wood-bird ("all-my-life-all-my -life").

It is strange that today, when my heart is so full of lassitude, Nature should seem to whisper that first love-confession (It comforts me!) I can lean back against the in my ear! cushions and hear it everywhere—the water, the wind, the birds, all say it! Oh! it is lovely! I will cease writing; I may go to sleep and dream of it—actually dream that some one still loves me!—that I am not a "nice little woman" or a "charming woman," but just a girl to be loved.

Perhaps then— Oh! here comes some one to break my itude! Cannot they leave me alone with my birthday thoughts? Why do they—ah—

Although I never believed that this birthday entry would divide itself into two halves, like some of the others, nevertheless, it has done so. I began my diary on the river-I conclude it in the bedroom (such a tiny bungalow bedroom, looking over the green-banked Thames), where my dinner-frock is laid out ready.

The "some one" who came through the trees to break my solitude of my birthday thoughts was-Dolf!

The boy-lover, bronzed and grown into a strong, almost stern-looking man.

"I thought I would bring your present myself this year, Delia," were his first words, as he stepped into the punt and dropped a packet into my lap.

In a strange, inexplicable way I wasn't surprised to see him; it almost seemed as though the water and the wind and the

birds had prepared me for his coming.
"I—I—thought you had f-f-forgotten me this year," I stam-

mered, tearing the string and paper off the packet.
"I told you years ago that I should never, never forget you," he answered quietly, as I raised the lid of a small box, and

There was my birthday gift! Another gold heart—just like the one he had given me when I was seventeen!

"I have come home to give you my heart over again. Will you take it this time, Delia?"

Then I realized that there are some men who "never forget"-and thank God for them!

(Continued on page 558)

A St. Patrick's Day Party

THE seventeenth of March still Patrick's memory keeps St. Patrick's memory green, and if you have a drop of Irish blood in your veins or, wanting this, are even on the lookout for an excuse for a good time, there is

on reason in the world why you should not celebrate the anniversary of the jolly saint. Give a luncheon party, or invite some people to dinner, or have a more or less informal evening function.

For a dinner, a very pretty invitation card is shown in the first of the illustrations. The lucky pig would hardly, I think, offend the recipient; but should it, by any chance, be considered too frivolous an emblem, then the card with the sham-rock would be best to adopt. Festoon the doorways, chan-

deliers and pictures with green crêpe paper and have your vases filled with spring flowers, daffodils and jonquils if you can get them. The dining-table should be covered with an ordinary damask cloth festooned with green ribbon, caught up here and there under a shamrock cut out of green paper. The centerpiece could be a square of plate-glass edged with a border of shamrock, twists of emerald-green ribbon extending from each corner to the corner of the tablecloth, where it could be finished by a picturesque bow. In the center of the mirror a little mound of moss could be arranged, on which is placed a gilded harp decorated with shamrock and green ribbon. From this could extend trails of smilax to four similar harps

at each corner of the plate-glass, while upon the surface of the mirror are scattered paper shamrocks that look as if floating in water. A small bunch of shamrock tied with green ribbon should be placed in each napkin at the beginning of the After the dinner, if your friends are at all musical, it would be well to arrange a concert of Irish songs; but if no

one is talented enough to sing solos let the whole company unite in such old favorites as "The Wearing of the Green," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," etc.

If you want some rather frivolous amusement to set the company laughing, there is nothing funnier than a These snakes should be cut "St Patrick Snake-Hunt." from black and brown cardboard and decorated with dots and stripes of yellow paper, and each pair of snakes should have the same colored ribbon tied around their necks. There should be as many of these reptiles as you have guests. half of the snakes in one room for the men to hunt and the

other half in another room for the girls. Each man when he finds a snake must go in search of the girl who has discovered its mate, which is tied with the same colored ribbon. In this way partners for the dinner or supper can be selected. Or the snakes can all be tied up in real Irish green ribbon and hidden in the parlor for the entire company to hunt for, and a prize be given to the man or woman who finds the greatest number.

A soap-bubble contest is also appropriate

to the occasion, for is not the clay pipe used in the process—the Irish "dudheen"? Provide a prize for the person who can blow the most bubbles in a given timetwo minutes. Or you might spend an evening at cards or get up some effective charades. The names of the Irish cities are excellent for this purpose. Take, for instance, Cork and Dublin. These two can be represented together by a man bent nearly double in his attempt to pick up a cork. Belfast is bent nearly double in his attempt to pick up a cork. Belfast is another that suggests itself. A bell can be rung behind the curtain for the first syllable of the word, and the second can be represented by a dog tied fast to a chair or table.

Something

W HEN baby gets anywhere from about a year to four or five years of age, he needs woolen leggings to protect his limbs in the cold weather. In our illustration is shown a very pretty knitted style, that is not at all difficult to make. Materials required: 20 ounces of white single Germantown wool, 2 knitting needles, 2 yards of white ribbon, 8 buttons and a bone crochet needle. The plain part is knitted first, for lower part of leg and top of foot. Cast on 40 stitches, knit 20 plain rows, cast off 12 stitches, knit 56 plain rows and cast off. Along the top of knitting (the ends of plain rows) knit up 54 stitches: ist row-Purl. 2d row-Plain. 3d row-Purl. 4th row-1 plain, 2 purl; repeat to end of row. 5th row—2 plain, 1 purl. 6th row—1 plain, 2 purl. 7th row—2 plain, 1 purl. Repeat these 4 rows 7 round the needle twice; repeat; knit 2 stitches at end of row separately. 37th row-Purl (this forms the holes through which to run the ribbon).

38th row—4 plain, 2 purl; repeat. 39th row—4 purl, 2 plain; repeat; these 2 rows are repeated twice and cast off loosely. Join the top of the leg to plain part round the top. Work 1 row of crochet, 3 treble, 1 double crochet. Down the side of the leg, for the buttonholes, work 3 d c, 3 chain, 3 d c, 3 chain, 3 d c, 3 chain, 8 d c, 3 chain, 3 d c, 3 chain, 8 chain, 8 d c, 3 chain, 9 d c, 3 chain, 10 chai

little gaiter is finished.

Infants' Crocheted Sacque.—Materials: One skein of 3-fold Saxony for the yoke and cuffs, 2 skeins of 2-fold Saxony for the body, 1 ball of knitting silk, 6 yards of No. 1½ satin ribbon and a medium-coarse hook. Begin at the neck with a chain of 100 stitches. The yoke and cuffs are done in half double (h d) by throwing thread over hook, take a stitch in foundation, then draw thread 3 stitches on the hook. Beginning in the 4th stitch from the hook, make a h d in each of the first 25 stitches, 3 h d in the next, 40 h d, 3 h d in next, 25 h d, ch 2, turn. For next row make 25 h d, 3 in the next,

4 h d, 3 in the next, 20 h d, 3 in the next, 20 h d, 3 in the next, 4 h d, 3 in the next, 25 h d, ch 2, turn. Insert the hook through both stitches at the top of h ds. The next 4 rows are the same as the 2d, except the number of stitches between the widenings on the shoulders, which are increased by 4 each row. Keep the widening at the back in the center. The next row is for the ribbon, and is of d cs with 1 ch between in every alternate h d. The next 5 rows are same as the previous rows, always having 25 h d before the first widening and after the last one. Make another row for the ribbon, same as before.

The body and sleeves are in stack stitch. Begin at the left lower corner of the yoke, ch 3, 2 d c in

2d space, then 2 d cs back in the 1st space. This makes one stack and must be loosely done. Make 7 more stacks, ch 3, turn, make a stack over a stack back to the front. Break yarn; skip the widened stitches on the shoulder and make 20 stacks across the back, ch 3, turn, make a stack over a stack back to the first. Skip the widened stitches for the second shoulder and make 2 rows of 8 stacks each to correspond with the first front. Now begin again at the left corner of the yoke, ch 3, make a stack over a stack to the armseye, ch 6, stack over stack to the other arm, ch 6, and finish the row. The next row has a stack over a stack, with 2 stacks on the 6th ch under the arm. Continue the work until body is 18 rows deep.



KNITTED LEGGINGS FOR THE LITTLE ONE

for Baby

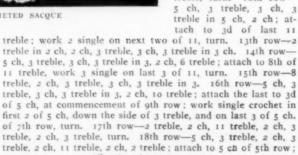
For the border make a row of d c with 2 ch between all around the sacque. Begin at the left lower corner, ch 3 * (0, take a st) 3 times in the first open space, draw thread through all the stitches; ch 2, and repeat from * in each space across the bottom. Ch 3, turn; make a shell of 3 d c, 1 ch, 3 d c in every alternate 2 ch. Ch 3, turn, and make another row same as last. Begin now at the left corner at neck and make a row of shells, each of 6 d c joined by s c, all around the sacque. Take up 18 stacks around the armseye for the sleeve and make 18 rows of stacks, then an open row for ribbon, then 6 rows of h d for the cuff. Finish the edge with a row of shells.

With the knitting silk make a chain row (by making 5 ch and joining by s c) all around the sacque, at the lower edges of cuffs, and at the top of each ribbon row in the yoke. Run the ribbon through the open spaces in the yoke, around the sacque; at the top of cuffs, finishing with small bows. Make a twisted cord for the neck, with

a ball at each end, and you will have a very pretty garment.

CROCHET LACE FOR TRIMMING BABY'S PILLOW.—This trimming is worked backward and forward the width of the lace, in about No. 20 cotton, with a steel crochet hook to suit. 1st row—Make a ch of 23 sts, on it work 5 ch, 11 treble (the 1st on 3d ch of foundation), 2 ch, miss 2, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, turn. 2d row—5 ch, 3 treble in 2 ch, 2 ch, 11 treble (the 2 first in 2 ch), 2 ch, 3 treble. 3d row—5 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, all in loop of 5 ch, turn. 4th row—5 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble in 3 ch, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble in 3 ch, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 11 treble

row-5 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble. rows complete a scallop. Work sufficient scallops for the side of the pillow. and for the corner repeat the first five rows. Then: 6th row-5 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble in 3, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, turn. 7th row-5 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 11 treble, ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble in 3, turn. 8th row—5 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble in 3, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, turn. 9th row-5 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble. 10th row-5 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, turn. 11th row-5 ch, 3 treble, turn. 12th row-5 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3





INFANTS' CROCHETED SACQUE

(Continued on page 559)

THE BABY ELEPHANT

OUR CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Stories

ACKO, the monkey, had ideas of her own as to the proper treatment of cats. When this queer little monkey, which had been brought all the way from Africa, first entered her new home there was no cat in the family.

Soon, however, a Persian kitten arrived. It would have been natural enough if Jacko had shown jealousy, but she

The sight of the kitten seemed rather to please her than otherwise. One day the kitten strayed out on the back porch, where Jacko lived. Beauty eyed the monkey doubtfully, and then crept along close to the wall so as to pass her at a safe distance. Jacko chattered, grinned, stood up and rubbed her head, which is her way of asking for what she wants. Then she stretched out her arms toward the kitten, dancing and straining at her chain in wild eagerness. But arms and chain to- JACKO AND THE KITTEN the roof of the porch. gether were a trifle too short to reach Beauty, who One morning Jacko

had stopped to see what all the fuss was about. Still Jacko chattered, grinned, jumped up and down, rubbed her head and stretched out her arms, in vain; for all this did not bring the kitten any nearer. She sat quietly against the wall and winked at poor Jacko, as if to say, "No, thank you. I would rather stay where I am.

By and by Jacko put on her thinking cap. remembered that she had a very useful tail. So down she flung herself on the floor, stretching out her chain at one end, her tail at the other. In one second more the tip of that tail curled round an astonished kitten. Then she was hauled in like a fish at the end of a line, until the delighted Jacko clasped her safely

in her arms. Beauty squealed and struggled, but Jacko held fast. "O, ma'am," called the cook, "Jacko has got the kitten!" The mistress hurried to the spot, fearful for her gentle little Persian, and what do you suppose she saw? A kitten hugged closely to the monkey's bosom, in the most motherly fashion possible, while Jacko's delighted face was being rubbed gently over its fur. A happier monkey never was seen. Her eyes gleamed and her usual loud chatter was lowered to a crooning Jacko's mistress looked on, almost as much pleased chuckle. as Jacko herself. But the monkey feared that the kitten would be taken from her, so she stood up, still hugging her captive and stroking its fur softly (**O, Jacko!" laughed her mistress. and gently.

chattered and continued to clasp the one hand, while with the other she top of her head very, very hard her comical brown face was full of

Beauty by this time had ceased struggle, and instead was nestling against Jacko and purring



About Animals

with all her might. mistress looked on for some time, full of interest amusement. Then she leit the strangely-matched pair together, but still kept them in From that day Jacko took the kitten under her pro-

AWAY

tection, adopting her as her daughter, and the kitten was more than contented to have it so. Every day, and all day, Beauty kept close to Jacko; sometimes hugged up in Jacko's arms like a baby, sometimes nestled against her. Every night when bedtime came Jacko tucked the kitten under her arm and carried her up the pillar to her bed, where the two slept happily together. As the weeks rolled by Beauty became too heavy for Jacko to carry, but by then she was able to climb the pillar for herself. So time passed on, and still Jacko and Beauty were always together. For their bed in cool weather a nice moss-lined box, with a roof to keep out the rain, was placed on

One morning Jacko sat on the edge of the roof and chattered as hard as she knew how. She talked excitedly to the cook, and, then, when no attention was paid to her, scolded her well. Presently the mistress came out on to the porch, and then Jacko's excitement rose higher and higher, She chattered, grinned, danced up and down, ran to the box, looked in and chattered faster than ever.

At last she thrust her arm into the box and ran back to the edge of the porch, hugging something to her bosom-a tiny, tiny kitten. Back went Jacko and brought another to show to her mistress. Of course, the box was lifted down on the porch, and then Beauty, her kittens and Jacko were happy together. It was a comical family party. Of course, Jacko helped to bring up those kittens. Was not their mother her adopted daughter, and therefore were not the kittens her grandchildren? When the babies crawled out of their box, it was Jacko who tenderly put them back. When their mother went out for a walk, it was their grandmother, Jacko, who stayed at home and took care of the babies. When the kittens were big enough to eat, Jacko shared her meals with them. She loved them, but she loved Beauty more.

Jacko's love for Beauty never faded, and when she closed

her eyes forever Jacko mourned for her as one would not have thought it possible for a monkey to mourn. months before she ceased to hunt and call for her adopted daughter. Other cats came into the family, and Jacko made friends with them all. But Jacko never adopted another kitten. She was faithful to her first love.

Sir?"

"Hair Cut, ONLY the other day two baby elephants jumped out of their cages in the middle of a busy city street. They were being taken to have names given to them by a lady, who, after waiting a

Jacko grinned. kitten with

rubbed the

indeed, and

entreaty.

to cry or

long time for them, was just going to send some one to see what had happened to "the babies," when she saw two trucks coming with the cages on them and the baby elephants inside,

They had tried to escape, but had been caught again. One

had hardly jumped from the cage before some one seized him and put him back; but the other had time to trot along, enter a newspaper shop and pass through that into a barber's at the back.

I don't think the barber stopped to say, "Hair cut, sir?" for as soon as he'd got over his surprise he seized the big baby and, with the help of some of his customers, took him back to his cage.

So the babies arrived in time to have names given to them. The one who had been visiting the shops was called "Tweedle-

dum" while the other received the name of "Tweedledee." Funny names, weren't they?



Mr. Bruin's I WONDER if you read or heard about the bear that escaped from its keepers not long ago in London, and was loose in

the streets? I think he must have wondered what was happening when he saw all the people crowding round him. For he was quite as

scared as they were, and the more they followed him to try to catch him, the more he rushed here, there and everywhere from them. He wandered into people's front gardens and went sniffing down the steps leading to their kitchens. But I think he really didn't enjoy it very much after all, and I don't believe he minded being caught by his keepers and taken away again.

A Dangerous

THE other night a steer that was "Railway Journey" going to be put into a train escaped at the station and ran off down the track. It was so dark that the por-

ters lost sight of the animal, so, after trying to find out in which direction he had gone, they had to give up the chase; and the only thing left for them to do was to send messages along to the other stations, so that the engineers of trains might be warned.

Presently a freight-train came puffing along, and it was a lucky thing that the engineer had been told about the steer, for suddenly there it was on The man blew his whistle with the track! a big shriek, but it didn't make any differthe animal meant to meet the train and fight it!

So the engineer "shut off steam" (you know what that means, I expect-he made the engine go slower), and went creeping (Continued on page 559)

THE BAD MONKEY



MR. BRUIN

The New

S as means for renovating a last season's blouse or ornamenting a new one, nothing equal the fashionable bre-Either for day or evening telles. wear, the favorite lace of the moment is the beautiful filet or Irish crochet appliqué on filet net.

The pattern here represented will commend itself to those ladies who like to do fancy work of this kind without giving too much time to it, as it is so easily

and quickly made.

The net employed is a fine make of the machine-made filet, which must be cut out to the shape of the bretelle, allowing one mesh wider than desired all round. The edges must then be overcast all round with a stout cotton thread, putting the needle through the second row of meshes so a to give a strong edge all round and prevent fraying.

shows how The illustration the net is arranged for the edging. Fasten white crochet cotton to one end of the net and work

ARRANGING THE NET FOR THE CRO-CHETED EDGING

over to the right side and work 1 double, 30 treble, 1 double into the stitches of first row, and t double over p c into next Cross over to right side on ring. again and work 10 d over p c into first 10 of last row. Then over p c alone work 1 double, 5 treble, 5 ch, form into a picot over fifth treble, 4 t, 1 d; fasten this group of treble to leaflet by 1 d over p c, so arranging it that it lies flat on the edge. and make three more groups spaced evenly over top of leaflet, fastening the fourth to the tenth stitch on the left side, which is completed by 1 d over p c into each remaining stitch, 3 d over p c into center *, and repeat four times.

When a sufficient number of motifs are made tack them into position on the net, spacing them evenly. Then, turning the back of the work toward you, sew the motifs neatly and securely all round the edges to the net. Remove the tacking threads and make up the bretelles after the manner illustrated.

If liked, the arm portions can be joined to the shoulder sections by three of the motifs, one placed at the shoulder line and the others about three inches from it at each side. These bretelles can be worn with all



FRONT VIEW OF LACE BRETELLES

unique.

or satin and ornamented

with ribbon embroidery

15 double over the overcasting, putting 2 into each mesh; 8 chain, turn these back to the right and fasten to the eighth double. Turn back and work into this loop of 8 chain, 3 double, 5 chain, 3 double, 5 chain, double, 5 chain, double, *, and repeat all round.

> The motif is commenced by winding No. to padding cotton times round a small mesh and into the ring so formed work 30 double Take stitches. strands of p c and fasten to first double on ring, * 1 double, 30 treble, 1 double over the p c, 1 double over p c into next double on ring. Cross



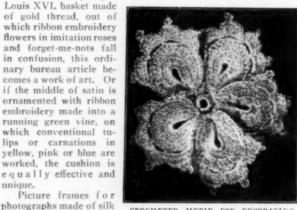
BACK VIEW OF BRETELLES

Lace Bretelles

sorts of dressy woolen costumes or fancy silk waists, and are also charming over lingerie waists or elaborate toilettes of washable like organdie, swiss, materials. mull, etc.

Such dainty articles decorated with ribbon embroidery may be made by women who know this art that there is really no limit to the things that are possible to construct out of inexpensive materials and that will look like costly articles when ornamented with this handwork. For ribbon embroidery, made in floral, elaborate scroll geometric designs, will give even the homeliest of bedrooms or dress accessories an original appearance, and anything from the old-fashioned pincushion, that is an essential in dressing, to the newest corset-bag will be attractive when decorated with it.

A pincushion made of white satin in a round style, with two ruffles of real or imitation Valenciennes lace and a third flounce of white silk, is pretty, but when decorated in the center with a



CROCHETED MOTIF FOR DECORATING BRETELLES

flowers are comparatively new this season, and they may be used with appropriateness on either a dressing-table or in a sitting-room or parlor. Though these frames finished with an edging of white or gilt wood are attractive, a bright-gold galloon put piece around the glass makes the whole more original and decorative.

Traveling jewel bags, comb and brush bags and those made for the protection of toilet bottles and jars are much more effective when the silk or satin exteriors are ornamented with ribbon embroidery, whether the design is a simple green empire wreath made of laurel leaves, or if it is an elaborate scroll pattern intricately worked out in pretty combination of colors. Most of these bags are lined with chamois or with a soft flannel or cashmere. The outside, of watered silk or satin, is drawn or tied together with ribbon, usually white, though they may be colored so that they form a contrast with the white bags or a match with the light pastel shades.

Corset bags, a new departure in these bedroom articles, are stunning made of white moire silk, edged with white silk cord and decorated with rose vines made of ribbon embroidery.



INGERBREAD is one of the old "standbys" that most housekeepers like to keep on hand. It is simple and yet palatable enough to please children, and is often called on to fill an "aching void" when waiting for the heartier meal. The ingredients are much the same in all recipes; only in the pro-portions do they differ, and the addition of fruit. If the cake is of a solid kind it must be baked in a slow oven, while the moist gingerbread requires a hot oven to make it rise thoroughly.

NEVADA GINGERBREAD.—This is a favorite cake used in the family of a Western lady, who declares it to be "delicious." Take one cupful of New Orleans molasses and bring it to the boiling point, then add one cupful of brown sugar, one-half a cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of ginger and a very scant teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg; add also a small saltspoonful of salt. When this has boiled nearly to the candying point, stir in one teaspoonful of soda and set it aside to cool. When nearly cold add one cupful of buttermilk, the yolks of three eggs beaten light and three cupfuls of flour. Lastly, fold in the whites of three eggs whipped stiff. Put in your pans and bake in a very moderate oven. It destroys the flavor to hurry it. Sometimes vary the recipe by adding one cupful of raisins, seeded and dredged with flour.

Soft Gingerbread Without Eggs.—Stir together one cup

ful of sour milk, one cupful of molasses and one cupful of sugar; melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and add also one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, ginger and soda, also onehalf a teaspoonful of salt. Then stir in three cupfuls of sifted flour. This quantity will make one loaf and perhaps half a dozen little cakes baked in patty or gem pans. little sugar over the cake as it goes in the oven.

GINGERSNAPS,-Two cupfuls of sugar added to one cupful of molasses; stir and add one and a half cupfuls of lard or two cupfuls of butter, one-half a cupful of hot water or sweet milk with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it. Then add the spices-one tablespoonful of ginger and the same amount of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and flour enough to mix well. Roll thin, cut out and bake.

BERMUDA GINGERBREAD.-Stir together one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of butter. four eggs very light and add to the mixture. Into one cupful of milk dissolve one teaspoonful of soda and stir in, and then add four cupfuls of flour. At the last put in a little salt (about a pinch) and one tablespoonful each of ginger and cinnamon.

Gossamer Gingerbread.-Mix together one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, three and two-thirds cupfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of ginger. Spread this mixture as thin as possible on the bottom of a baking tin. Bake in quick oven. Cut in squares as soon as taken from oven.

COOKIES.—Use one-half a cupful of butter and the same amount of lard; one cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one scant cupful of milk with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, one teaspoonful of ginger, the same of salt, and flour enough to roll out as soft as possible.

HERMITS .--Stir together one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half a cupful of molasses, one cupful of butter, onehalf a cupful of milk in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful of soda, two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, nutmeg to taste and three cup-fuls of flour, or stiff enough to drop from a spoon into your At the very last add one cupful of stoned raisins baking pan. which have been rubbed in a little flour.

GINGER PUFFS .- These are very nice for the school lunch-Put into a pan one cupful of New Orleans molasses, onehalf a cupful of brown sugar, half a cupful of shortening (half butter and half drippings). Dissolve one dessertspoonful of soda in one cupful of sweet milk and add also a large teaspoonful of ginger and a little salt. Lastly fold in three cupfuls of sifted flour and bake in a moderate oven.

THIN HARD GINGERBREAD,-Rub to a cream one-half a pound of brown sugar and one-half a pound of butter. Then add one well-beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of ginger and one pound of flour. Mix all well and knead the whole very lightly. the board with flour and roll out the dough until it is only an eighth of an inch thick. Cut out into diamonds and watch carefully while baking in a slow oven. These little cakes should become a cinnamon brown and be very crisp. Lay them out singly on a sieve to cool.

SOUTHERN GINGER POUND CAKE, - Mix together threequarters of a pound of butter with one pound of brown sugar. Put one teaspoonful of soda in a cup and put on it a few drops of hot water; then pour the water off and add the soda to one cupful of cream. To the mixed sugar and butter add six well-beaten eggs, one-quarter of a pound of ginger, one grated nutmeg and one small wineglassful of brandy; then add the cream and use as much flour as would make a stiff spongecake batter.

SUGAR GINGERBREAD.—Mix together two-thirds of a cupful of butter with two cupfuls of sugar; add two well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of ginger, one cupful of milk. Measure three cupfuls of flour and sift through it two teaspoonfuls of bakingpowder, then put it in the cake mixture and spread on shallow pans well buttered, and when baked cut into oblong pieces.

VINEGAR COOKIES.—Put two cupfuls of molasses in your mixing bowl and mix through it one cupful of butter or lard: then add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one of soda or saleratus and flour enough to roll. Roll about half an inch thick, cut into round cakes and bake in quick oven.

WHOLE-WHEAT GINGERBREAD,-Sift together two and onehalf cupfuls of whole-wheat flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of ginger and one-half a teaspoonful of salt. Take one cupful of molasses and mix one and one-half tea-spoonfuls of soda in it; add this to the dry mixture, and also one cupful of sour milk. Beat all this until very light, and then stir in about one-third of a cupful of melted butter. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

LITTLE SPICE RINGS .- The ingredients of these little cakes are: Two cupfuls of brown sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of molasses, two-thirds of a cupful of drippings or butter, twothirds of a cupful of buttermilk, two eggs, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves, one cupful of stoned and chopped raisins and one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water. Mix thoroughly and add flour enough to make a batter that will drop from a spoon. Bake in a shallow pan. When cool, cut into rings, ice with chocolate and garnish

SIMPLE FRUIT CAKE.—Cream one cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add one well-beaten egg, then one cupful of molasses, one cupful of milk with one teaspoonful of soda stirred in it, and two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and one of cloves. Measure and sift three cupfuls of flour; take out half (Continued on page 560)

OUR FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT

Linen collar and cuff sets are to be very fashionable worn over tailor suits or separate coats this spring. Our illustration (No. 783) shows the very latest Paris model, made of Irish linen and deco-

rated with a very pretty design in both the and the openwork eyelet embroidery. In the opposite corner of the page is one of the very newest styles of lace yokes (No. 787), suitable for both ladies' and misses' wear. This can be incorporated into a fine lingerie waist or one of China or taffeta silk, or made up in a dressy woolen gown if one prefers. The lace

table cover (No. 786), the centerpiece (No. 784) and the tray cloth (No. 785) are beautiful examples of napery that will be sure to delight the heart of any lover of pretty things.

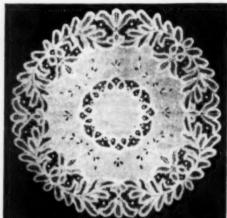


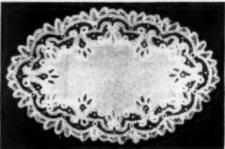


Centerpiece.—23x23 luches. Made abination of Renaissance lace braid and eyelet embroidered linen for center. Pattern stamped on cambrie, 20 cents. Pattern and material complete, 75 cents. Pattern stamped on cambrie will be given free for getting I subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. Pattern and material complete will be given free for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. Pattern and material complete will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents cach. We pay postage.

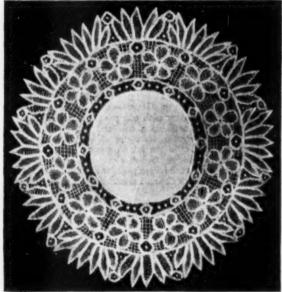
No. 786—Lace Table Cover.—
In 2 sizes, 29x29 and 36x36
Inches. Pattern stamped on
cambric, 30 cents, either size.
Pattern and material for working, including linen for center,
\$1.05, either size. Pattern
stamped on cambric, either size,
will be given free for getting
2 subscribers for Mctall's Magadine at 50 cents each. Pattern and material for working,
either size, including linen for
conting 8 subscriber for
Call's Magazine at 50 cents
each. We pay postage.

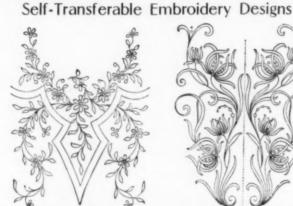
No. 785—Tray Cloth.—15x24 Inches. Made with guimpe lace brald. Pattern stamped on cambric. 20 cents. Pattern and material complete, Including





785-Tray





design is intended for a shirt waist buttoning in the back, and may be worked in either eyelet or solid. Lace insertion should be used in the space between the two lines. The cuffs and collar are made of rows of the same lace insertion. Price, le cents. We pay postage.



No. 10—Shirt Waist Front.—This de-gn can be made to open either front or lok. Transfer either on fine lawn or tcher's linen, or Indian Head, a good bestitute for linen at about half price. utiline or fill in the pattern and do the less eyelet work. Price 10 cents. We we nod age.



DIRECTIONS.—Lay material on which transfer is to be made on hard, smooth surface. Sponge material with damp cloth. Material should be damp, not too wet. Lay can face down on material and press firmly, rubbing from you with crumpled handkerchief in hand. Transfer will be sufficiently plain very soon. Don't let pattern slip.

Home Treatment

THOSE subject to sore throat will find the following preparation simple, cheap and highly efficacious when used in the Pour a pint of boiling water stage: on thirty leaves of the common sage, and let the infusion stand for an hour; add vinegar sufficient to make it pleasantly acid, and honey to taste. The mixture should be used as a gargle twice a day. There is no danger if some of it is swallowed.

A foreign medical journal is the authority for the statement that a tablespoonful of glycerine in hot milk or cream will at once relieve the most violent attack of coughing. This is a simple, easily obtained and harm-less remedy, and if it keeps good its promise will prove to be of great value. Equally simple and quite as effective is the use of a glycerine and water spray through an atomizer; this is applied directly to the inflamed or irritated surfaces, and gives almost instant relief. In attacks of influenza, colds in the head, sore throat and like troubles, glycerine mixed with three times its bulk of boiled and cooled water is an invaluable remedy. A little practice will enable the patient to fill the lungs with the spray, and the soothing and cooling effect is remarkable. Glycerine of tannin is often used for painting the throat in cases when it is sore and relaxed. Glycerine and water, with a little lemon-juice added, taken early in the morning, forms a harmless and effective aperient, and hot lemonade sweetened with glycerine is an excellent drink for invalids during the night.

TREATMENT FOR THE TIRED,—If you are over-tired—"too tired to sleep," as we sometimes say- bathe the neck and temples with hot water. Bathe the back of the neck particularly. This seems to relax the muscles and the veins that supply the brain with blood. Lie down to sleep in peace, for sleep will come surely. The same treatment will wonderfully refresh during the day. A headache may often be relieved, even cured, by hot applications to the back of the neck.

Although we have scriptural authority for the statement that all men are liars, most of us, being fairly truthful individuals ourselves, are apt to believe what we are told, especialty if it is told us often enough.

And when a dealer declares another article is just exactly as good as the certain thing we have asked for, if he repeats the statement again and again and amplifies it in various ways, we are pretty apt to believe

Now, in this case a little more skepticism would be decidedly to our advantage. Nearly all of us want to buy things as cheaply as possible; everybody does, even the richest, and it is a laudable ambition, now that prices are soaring and nearly everything is "going But does any man think for a moment that he is likely to get his money's worth if he is willing to accept whatever the dealer hands him as just as good?

The advertiser's guarantee has back of it his whole business reputation. tute, on the contrary, has absolutely no guarantee of good quality, but is gotten up solely to make money.

Don't believe all that is told you. Think for yourself. Get what you ask for.

BLANCHE-Isabel, what has put you in such

Isabel—Why, I've had a communication from Jack, and he writes such a horrid hand that I can't tell whether it's a proposal, an ode to spring, or that cure for chilblains he promised to send me.



The 28th day of the mouth is the Simultaneous Opening Day on which all dealers

throughout America have the new monthly Victor records on sale.



HARM him With Nabisco. Please her with Nabisco. Delight and entertain everyone with

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

They take the place of sweets and candiesblend harmoniously with ices and desserts.

In ten cent tins

Also in twenty-five cent tins.

FESTINO

Another dessert confection in the form of an almond enclosing a kernel of delicious cream.

> NATIONAL . BISCUIT COMPANY



EMBROIDERING lace is a new form of fashionable needlework, which has the advantage of producing results that are of practical use in the wardrobe. Filet brode is now being used on many costumes, and it may readily be made by the expert needlewoman for the adornment of her wardrobe or for presentation to her friends.

There are also many other laces which are embroidered or "darned" with the idea of making them more effective. Pieces of lace too small to use in any other way, if embroidered, may be used for the trimming of bodices in the form of appliqué. The same lace before embroidering might not have been handsome or effective enough to use in such small quantity, says the New York "Herald,"

It is also possible to create, through the embroidering of lace, effective trimmings of any color to match or harmonize with a gown from pieces of plain white lace, which would not have harmonized at all,

Of course, it seems extravagant to em-broider real filet lace, antique or modern. The imitation will do very nicely and, if a fine quality be chosen, will look, with the addition of handsome hand-embroidery, sufficiently fine for use on any gown.

If the worker is willing to devote a large amount of time to the decoration of the lace, the embroidery may be of single raised blossoms, one of which is placed on each motif of the lace The flowers are embroidered in floss in their natural colors, chenille being used for stems and leaves. The flower is made to stand out surprisingly from the background by forming the petals of wire, which is buttonholed, the petals being filled in with point de Bruxelles. The leaves and stems are usually made fast to the lace.

The Proper Diet for Spring

When the weather commences to get warm in the spring, heavy winter foods should be dropped as far as possible from the bill of fare, especially fat meats and fried things, such as griddle cakes, fritters and doughnuts, Substitute beef, boiled and roasted; fish and fowl; soups, salads, fruit, sauce (not sweet) and every available vegetable. Parsnips, carrots, turnips, tomatoes (even if they are canned) are better than hominy, wheat and oatmeal for warm weather.

Salads require a close acquaintance with the cook-book, but every housekeeper knows how to prepare onions with the addition of a little vinegar in a dozen different ways, and the early dandelion "greens" are spring-

ing up everywhere.

The fender, tart rhubarb is an excellent appetizer and renovator, and should be pre pared with a lavish hand.

For biliousness, take the juice of one lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, just before retiring every night for a fort-night. A dozen and a half lemons are much cheaper than a pint of alleged purifier, and about as reliable.

Now is the time, just as warm weather is setting in, when you begin to feel too tired You say you need a tonic, that to move. your blood needs thinning out, that your whole digestive apparatus is out of kelter, and you carefully brew dandelion, boneset and sassafras by the bowlful on the back of the stove. These are all very well in their way, but the diet is an aid or a hindrance to digestion which should not be overlooked.

MRS, GOLDBERG - Today is tiddle lkey' birt'day; vat shall ve gife him?

Mr. Goldberg Let him clean de vindows today, and vatch the cars go by



Mrs. Graham's Aids to Beauty

have been used and endorsed by Adeline Patti and thousands of prominent women for over 20 years, and have won an enviable reputation for quality and efficacy.

Mrs. Graham's Ouick Hair Restorer

restores gray hair to its original color in a few days, making it glossy and beautiful.
(Best for brown, dark brown or black hair, not more than one-third gray.) Absolutely harmless, Price \$1.00. At dealers, or by express prepaid. Send 10c for trial bottle and booklet "About the Hair."

Cactico Hair Grower

is unequalled by any other hair prepara-tion made for stopping failing hair, and stimulating and giving beauth to the follicles of the hair. It promotes a natural, healthy growth of luxuriant glossy hair. It is abso-lutely harmless and has stood all tests. Price \$1.00 at dealers, or by express prepaid.

Kosmeo

creates a sun and wind proof complexion. thy, natural way, Kosmeo c. s, stimulates the glands, and In a healthy, natural way, Kosmeo creanses the pores, stimulates the glands, and keeps the skin free from chapping, and all ordinary blemishes. It protects the skin from tan, freckles, etc. Allays all irritation after shaving. Price 50c. At all dealers, or by mail. Sample box of Kosmeo, and Kosmeo book sent free. Kosmeo is not intended for a skin food or face bleach, but is a perfect skin cleanser and complexion cream.

Kosmeo Face Powder

is an absolutely harmless powder that adheres well, and is invisible. It is as soft delicate and harmless as a rose leaf, so wholesome and dissolving in its nature that it cannot clog the pores, and thus cause pimples, blackheads, and other blemishes. Used after an application of Kosmeo it is positively imperceptible. Three shades—white, flesh and brunette. Price 50c at dealers, or by mail prepaid. Sample free.

flesh and prepaid. Sample tree.

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Mrs. Gervaise Graham

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TELFER CARPET CO., 822 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Fooling the People

NE of the greatest Presidents we ever and the most wonderful insight into the real causes of things, Abraham Lincoln, once said: "You can't fool all the people all the time," This wasn't spoken in jest, but in sober earnest, and was one of the most acute remarks the great war President ever uttered.

Deep down in our hearts, we Americans are convinced that we are one of the smartest, if not the smartest, race of people that ever lived. Now, far be it from us to deny that there is not a great deal of truth in this supposition, but this very belief in our own infallibility makes us in some respects the more gullible.

Throughout the country the public are being constantly fooled by certain plausible arguments. Take, for instance, the follow

ing:
"The manufacturers of this article," says
the unscrupulous dealer, "do not advertise it, and therefore, having no heavy bills to pay for that sort of publicity, can afford to put it on the market at a little lower price than the advertised article. And you will find it just as good as the brand you asked for.

Now, if you don't stop to think, this sounds all right; but if you consider a moment you will see the weak points of the argument. All reputable manufacturers advertise. They have to. It is the one and only way of letting the public know about their goods. Nowadays soaps, perfumes, cocoas, canned goods, fabrics, novelties, etc., don't sell themselves. This is impossible. The public can't ask for articles they never heard of. A demand has to be created by judicious advertising in the best periodicals.

And when, by a great expenditure of brains, time and money, this demand is created and the public gets to know and like a certain article, in steps the substitutor with something he has made to imitate the advertised article as nearly as possible, in all but quality, and tries to sell it by offering the dealer a larger commission than the maker of the advertised brand. This he can easily do, as the substitute is gotten up solely to make money, and is almost invariably of very poor quality. The maker of honest goods is only too glad to advertise and let the public know their merits. But the "just-as-good" brand is not advertised; it is not worth it, for every sensible person who gets stuck with one avoids it like a pestilence in future. But this does not trouble the substitutor in the least, for while he thoroughly believes in Lincoln's dictum that "You can't fool all the people all the time," he is also convinced of the truth of the remainder of the great saying, and knows that by changing his tactics a little he can fool a part of them part of the time, and so he goes to work to imitate some other well-known brand, and coins money by

the credulity of the public,
Do you call this honest? Is it the "square deal" that every straightforward man or woman believes in? Do you want to give your patronage to an honest business man or firm, with a great reputation for the quality of their goods to sustain, or an unscrupulous trickster, who cares for nothing except to make the most money he can out of the public in the shortest possible time?

So, when the dealer offers you a substitute for the article you have asked for, remember that you belong to that part of the public that can't be fooled, and get what you ask for or walk out of the store.

Subscribers will kindly mention McCall's MAGAZINE when answering advertisements.

These Are Yours

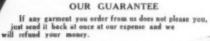
WON'T YOU WRITE FOR THEM?

Our Book, "New York Fashions," together with Samples of the New Spring Materials, will go to you free postpaid if you send us your name and address.

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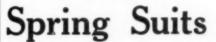
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FLY-The moth seems very grouchy Roach-He's been chewing the rag all day.

The Vegetarians

EW, even among the vegetarians, live upon vegetables alone. They must have eggs at least, and with eggs there The late J. K. Huysmanns, the French novelist, who died some weeks ago, tells us in "En Route" of his experiences in one of the monasteries of La Trappe-of the scanty amount of food allowed to the monks and yet of their excellent health and remarkable length of life. There is a monas-tery of this order in Kentucky (Gethsemane), and the mode of life is much the same as that in France, Ireland and the other places where the Trappists find their homes. These monks are not only strictly vegetarian, but the quantity of food which they take every day is astonishing for its meagerness. They have only two meals a day, and during a certain time of the year only one, and yet they thrive and are almost entirely free from disease. Colds, catarrh, Bright's disease, apoplexy, rheumatism, gout and similar maladjes are absolutely unknown among them. so says the Baltimore News.

A great appetite has been generally regarded as a sign of fine health, but of recent years (since the experiments of Horace Fletcher, Prof. Chittender, Dr. Wylie, Dr. Kellogg and others) opinions have much changed in this particular. It is the man who eats little who is healthiest and whose prospect of a long life is best. The voracious appetite of many persons is from habit, not necessity, and the experiences of the Trappists show that the cravings of nature may be fully satisfied with little food,

Horace Fletcher has almost wrought a revolution in the scientific view concerning this matter, and no more illuminating volume has ever been published than his "A. B. Z." At a little over fifty, his health was so far reduced that he was refused by two life insurance companies; he had two ailments supposed to be chronic and incurable, but, undismayed, he determined to try to cure himself and without drugs. This he accomplished by diet alone—very little food and complete mastication of what he ate. He now enjoys health absolutely perfect.

The practice of the vegetarian diet is spreading, although not very rapidly, among thoughtful people all over the world, and only one thing stands in the way-the inability most persons experience to control their craving for flesh. Fish, eggs and vegetables appear insipid beside fowl, beef and good mutton, to say nothing of those delicious old hams to which reference has been made. Yet much of this feeling comes from habit. The Italians before they come to this country live almost exclusively on macaroni, and the Japanese The Japs are so accustomed to upon rice. rice that without it life would seem a desolate thing, while to Americans rice is but a paltry dish, fit for puddings when nothing else can be had, and even then not tempting without a good sauce.

Although the practice of vegetarianism, according to all testimony and appearance, so prolongs youth and adds to the delicacy of the complexion, it has made little progress among the fair sex in this country-much less than in England, where it finds favor among some of the most conspicuous ladies. The Marchioness of Anglesey has freely given her experience. For years her skin was sallow and unsightly, and she suffered a great deal with rheumatism, so that to go about There is scarcely any disease was difficult. so undesirable in these days of activity and pleasure as rheumatism; in addition to the pain, there is the disability. The Mar-chioness was urged to try a diet without meat, and she did so, and the result within a short time was marvelous.



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Other noble ladies who belong to the egetarian cult and have written in a most interesting way of its excellence are Lady Augusta Paget, Lady Cynthia Graham, a sister of the famous beauty, Lady Leinster; ady Gwendolen Herbert and Mrs. Annie Besant. Of all these Mrs. Besant is the only one who adopted the regimen chiefly upon moral and psychological grounds. In this country the chief advocate of the system among women is Mrs. Cassie Le Fevre, of Chicago. In England a prominent writer in the magazines is Mrs. G. Wallace, whose husband is also an earnest apostle; he is 83 years old-old only in the conventional sense, for in reality he is still young in all that appertains to youth and good health. His wife has the complexion of a girl and beautiful hair—due largely not only to the diet, but to the use of olive oil. A single teaspoonful of oil a day, it is said, with the meatless diet will produce an exquisite skin and will make the hair grow thickly and beautifully.

Tolstoi and George Bernard Shaw have done a good deal to interest the public in England and Germany in the vegetarian diet. Tolstoi follows it upon moral grounds, while Shaw thinks it the best diet for work and health. The vegetarian runners and wrestlers have shown what can be accomplished by it in the field of athletics, especially so far as the quality of endurance is con-It is sometimes pointed out that cerned. some of the races whose food is restricted have not the physical strength of meat-eating people. This is certainly not true of the Japanese, whose armies had fine health in the late war (the hospital records surpassed everything known), and it is only partly true of the Hindus. The Hindus are not strong because their diet is restricted to rice, while there should also be fish and vegetables.

The Carthusian monks maintain such excellent health because, although they eat little, yet the menu is varied; they have fish, cheese, butter, eggs, vegetables and bread. It is related that during the pontificate of Mich. Read "The Road Pius IX. some one complained to him that it pkgs. "There's a Reason."

was cruel to permit the Carthusians to follow this meager regimen, as it was not sufficient to sustain life properly. The Pope sent them word that the rule must be modified. The monks were dismayed, and dispatched a committee of their members to appeal to him not to interfere with a system that had been followed with success for so long. When the committee appeared the Pope found that the youngest member was 88 and the oldest 95, all in perfect health, and he was convinced that the diet certainly did not tend to shorten life.

A New Fashion in Wills

IT is quite time that a new fashion in wills should appear. The old style has been to make wills as full of holes as a sieve for the lawyers to fight about. It now seems to be the growing practice in New York to have one's will subjected to expert antemortem construction and criticism, says the Pittsburg "Gazette-Times," The idea is for the testator to assume that he is dead, and to discover, by an independent expert examination during his life, what is likely to happen to his will after his death.

Daniel S. Remsen, of the New York bar, author of "Remsen on the Preparation and Contest of Wills," recently said: "The plan of submitting wills to a rigid criticism, after they have been made and before the testator's death, is new in the sense of its be-coming popular. It is also justified by results. In a majority of cases, such examinations reveal one or more weak spots, and frequently grave errors are found in wills drawn by lawyers of high standing. A little caution on the part of Mr. Tilden would have prevented his fiasco. As a result of this movement. I predict that the rising generation will be spared much litigation many fortunes will be saved from the blight of family discord."

BRAIN POWER

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A lady writer, who not only has done good literary work, but reared a family, found in Grape-Nuts the ideal food for brain work and to develop healthy children. She writes:

"I am an enthusiastic proclaimer of Grape-Nuts as a regular diet. I formerly had no appetite in the morning, and for eight years while nursing my four children had insuf-

ficient nourishment for them.
"Unable to eat breakfast, I felt faint later and would go to the pantry and eat cold chops, sausage, cookies, doughnuts or anything I happened to find. Being a writer, at times my head felt heavy and my brain

"When I read of Grape-Nuts I began eating it every morning; also gave it to the children, including my ten-months-old baby, who soon grew as fat as a little pig, goodnatured and contented.

"Within a week I had plenty of breast milk, and felt stronger within two weeks. I wrote evenings, and, feeling the need of sus tained brain power, began eating a small saucer of Grape-Nuts with milk, instead of my usual indigestible hot pudding, pie or cake for dessert at night.

"Grape-Nuts did wonders for me and I learned to like it. I did not mind my housework or mother's cares, for I felt strong and full of 'go.' I grew plump, nerves strong, and when I wrote my brain was active and clear; indeed, the dull head pain never returned.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, lich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in

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One of New York's most beautiful advanced Spring models. Sizes yet o 44 bust measure. Our special price We have No Branch BROADWAY PRINCE 4 CROSBYSTS NEW YORK CITY. N.Y.



A Little About the Familiar Timepiece (Continued from page 508)

sacrificed on the scaffold. The clock still goes! It should have stopped forever when Anne Boleyn died!"

The lantern clock illustrated was manufactured by one Andrew Prior, of London, about 1660-1670, and has a very handsome and original appearance. It is interesting to note, in what to our minds seems an old-fashioned type of clock, its richly engraved brass dial, its single hand indicating the hour only and the inner marked circle for the setting of the alarm. No minute divisions show on this dial, for not until 1670 were both hour and minute hands employed. This particular clock needs winding every thirty hours, though soon after this example was manufactured the eight-day movement was introduced.

To the Dutch colony settled in England we owe the growth of the long-case or grand-father clock, springing from this hooded time-piece. The earliest specimens were of oak or walnut, exceedingly narrow in construction, and with a bull's-eye of green glass in their center, through which the pendulum presented a quaint appearance as it swung to and fro. These examples showed only the hour finger until about 1670, when the minute hand was added. The long-case clocks shown in the illustration are very curious.

The central clock of the illustration is a good specimen of the mahogany-case grandfather. Of good height and splendid finish, it presents a stately appearance, to which is added the fact that its works are by the most celebrated maker of his day-Thomas Tompion-of whom we may truly say that he raised the art of clock-making to such perfection that English products bearing his name came to be recognized as the finest in the world. The one we reproduce, however, is rather exceptional, and the dial, recording the twenty-four hours, presents a too-crowded appearance-at any rate to quick-moving, latter-day minds. Still, even in this timepiece we find one winding sufficient to keep it going for twelve months. The brass in scription over the dial gives the quaint record that this clock was presented to the Admiralty by Queen Anne somewhere about 1710. The other two examples on the same plate are useful because showing the work of that later period from 1760 to 1770.

During this long-case period we should not forget there were also fashioned the most exquisite of small pedestal clocks, boasting enriched cases and brass dials, similar in appearance to those of the more stately "grand-The left-hand clock reproduced in father." our small group shows a specimen, Chippendale in design, of about the 1760 period, with a fine silvered brass dial and exquisitely pierced hands mated to scroll and figure-corner ornamentation. This dainty little case was fashioned of ebony veneer, while the true fluted Chippendale column has brass capitals, brass ornament being repeated in the side panels of finely-pierced work. This is an exceedingly fine and typical example a good pedestal style. The two smaller clocks were made about 1830, and, though more simple in appearance, show good design and finished workmanship, while they are undoubtedly interesting as indicating the end of artistic clock-making, so soon, alas! to follow.

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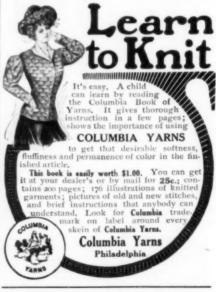
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(Continued from page 509)

indignantly. "Maybe ye'll fin' it's not that mighty aisy to be pickin' an' choosin' that way. Anybody'd think ye were the Lord Liftinand himself to listen to ye

A dead silence follows this decided ex-

pression of opinion.

After a few minutes, Phyllis, glancing sideways at Corydon, finds that he is regarding her in like manner, and looks hastily

"Mary!

"Well?" rather nervously

"What d'ye think of-of Mary Connelly? D'ye think she'd have me?"

The pink in Phyllis's cheeks deepens to a bright scarlet.

"Mary Connelly, is it?" she says, in a tone which she vainly tries to make properly cool and dispassionate. "She hasn't one penny to rub agen another. It's a girl wid money ye'll be lukin' out for."

"Sure, I've enough for both," says Cory don insinuatingly, beginn' q to feel himself

master of the situation.

Silence on Mary's part.
"D'ye think she'd have me, Mary?" in "Shure, I tones of deepest self-abasement.

know I'm not good enough for her, but——"
"I think," murmurs Phyllis, "maybe the "I think," murmurs Physis, best way 'ud be for ye to ax her an 'see. . . . best way 'ud be for ye to ax her an 'see. . . . Don't, Micky. Don't, I'm sayin'! There's someone comin' along the road, an' I wudn't for any money.

And that's how they do it in Ireland.

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125 Egg Incubator \$10 and Brooder Both For If ordered together send both for \$10 and pay freight. Hot copper tanks, double double glass doors. Our catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 53, Racine, Wis.



The Proper Way to Make Introductions

A LWAYS present a man to a woman, no matter what the age or station. Present a younger to an older woman when the difference of age is marked, and when the elder woman, even if not much older, has a distinction and a higher claim to social honor. It is hardly necessary to say that one must never take a girl up to a man to present him. Present a younger to an older man, or to one who has a higher title or office.

In introucing two persons it is pleasing to add a few words to "break the ice" and give them something to talk of. For ex-SHOEMAKER, Box 1241, FREEPORT, BL. ample, say: "Miss Brown, may I introduce pkgs.

Mr. Robinson? He is so anxious to meet you. He is an enthusiastic photographer, and you and he should have much in common;" or, "Miss Jones, may I present Mr. Evans? He is so anxious to secure a dance from you.'

In presenting two men you might say to the older or more notable man: do you and Mr. -- know each other? You are each so interested in national politics that you may have met.

The response to an introduction must forever be a question of temperament. The smile, the look, the tone of the voice make a person appear cordial or cold. The offering of the hand is debatable among men and women. Men must always shake hands. The former is always done in certain sections of society, and especially in the sets which have been "socialized" a long time.

No woman can go far wrong in extending her hand when the introduction is a special one; that is, when it is made after permis-

sion.

In the ballroom, at the opera, in congested conditions of all sorts, a smile and a slight inclination of the head are best.

Worry, Subject to Control

TAKE the great curse of American lifeworry. How we wrestle with this giant evil, to be overcome by it again and again! How the little things of experience, the small annovances, the social snubs, the inconsiderate words of friends, the enmity of those who dislike us, seize hold of the mind, tear and torture it, until we are reduced to a mass of quivering and suffering nerves! Suppose, now, the victim of worry should, on retiring to rest, compose his limbs, close his eyes and calmly formulate in his mind this or a similar proposition: "Tomorrow I shall awake with a free, clear conscience, glad in the thought that I can do whatever work Providence assigns me. I will therefore be happy and cheerful. I will be master of myself and will know myself master of circumstance. I will not only be happy myself, but will seek to make others happy," What will be the result? This: Worry will soon be the result? loosen its hold on the mind, the world will appear in a fresh guise, and the whole life will move on a new plane.

AN OLD NURSE

Persuaded Doctor to Drink Postum

An old, faithful nurse and an experienced doctor are a pretty strong combination in favor of Postum, instead of coffee.

The doctor said:

"I began to drink Postum five years ago, on the advice of an old nurse.

"During an unusually busy winter, between coffee, tea and overwork, I became a victim of insomnia. In a month after beginning Postum I could eat anything and sleep as soundly as a baby.

"In three months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I now use Postum altogether instead of coffee; even at bedtime, with a soda cracker or some other tasty biscuit, of which many are now available.

"Having a little tendency to diabetes, I use a small quantity of saccharine instead sugar to sweeten with. I may add that today tea or coffee are never present in our house, and very many patients, on my advice, have adopted Postum as their regular beverage.

"In conclusion, I can assure anyone that, as a refreshing, nourishing and nervestrengthening beverage, there is nothing equal to Postum." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in



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A Calendar Cotillion

(Continued from page 511)

the eyes and nose and complete the pert litthe bunny by the addition of pink-lined ears and whiskers of the finest wire wound with

Mammoth sprays of pussy willows fittingly symbolize April. Make the "pussies" of cotton, rolling them in silver-gray crèpe tissue shaded here and there with water color. Enclose them in crisp brown husks and wind six or eight on a three-foot wand with a narrow strip of brown. Make birds' nests of finely slit brown tissue, fastened to forked twigs and filled with candy eggs, as companion favors.

A pansy hat for the feminine guest and a pond-lily-and-frog wand for her escort make unique offering for spring's fairest month. To make the former, cut a narrow strip of cardboard and join the ends so as to form a hoop of a size to fit the average head. Cover this with a double thickness of green crepe paper, like the crown of a hat. Cut five big pansy petals, two upper ones of purple and three lower ones of yellow. Paste these upon the foundation, wiring the two purple petals to make them stand upright. Finish the flower with a fringed center of purple and yellow and fill in the space at the back with a double rosette of green sepals. Such a hat is exceedingly daring, but also exceedingly becoming if tilted forward just the proper Distribute cheap hatpins with the chapeaux, or supply them with long strings of violet maline to be tied in a huge bow beneath the chin.

Make the pond-lilies from white, yellow and green crêpe paper, mingle with longstemmed lily-pads and fasten in graceful, drooping clusters to green-wound wands. The pads are composed of three thicknesses of green tissue (not crèpe), pasted together and the edges curled over a lead pencil. Squarely upon the end of the wand nail a single large pad to hold the frog. realistic Batrachian has a cardboard skeleton in two parts; one represents the back, legs and head, the latter having a semi-circular projection at either side; the second represents the throat and upper part of the body and is exactly the shape of the first, minus the leg and rounded projections. Pad both sections thickly with cotton, and cover section number one with green crèpe paper, after first bending up at right angles the semi-circular tabs. Glue the two sections together, and when thoroughly dry bend the legs and feet into position. Finish by pasting on the bent-up tabs a pair of round, staring orbs (drawn with India ink on white paper) and glue the clever counterfeit in a characteristic attitude on the big lily-pad.

A single spray of hollyhocks and a rose parasol represent the blossom month. The first is, of course, made the same as those used for the hedge. For the second, buy the required number of Japanese paper parasols. If the cost of the full-sized ones exceeds the amount of your appropriation, children's or dolls' parasols will make cunning souvenirs. Replace the original coverings with big, curled rose petals in three shades of crepe paper, so applied as to give the effect of a half-blown bud when the parasol is closed and a regal, full-petaled blossom when unfurled.

One of the oddest and most effective favors is the lightning bug, which accompanies the poppy wand for July. Construct a skeleton insect of heavy wire, making it twelve inches long and as true to nature as possible. Cover this with a single thickness of yellow crepe paper, winding the legs with black. Add wings of black gauze stiffened with fine wire,



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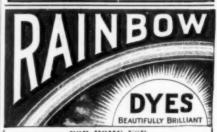
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FOR HOME USE Don't Rip Your Dress

ninbow Dyes will dye at the same time n. Wool, Silk, Linen or Mixed Goods No Acid, No Danger; will not crock or re

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and fasten the insect to the top of a wand. Within its body conceal a tiny incandescent lamp, connected by an insulated wire with a small dry battery tied to the lower end of the wand. Wind the latter with green, adding a profusion of foliage, which will effectively hide the means by which the mysterious light is controlled. For the feminine dancers, construct huge poppies fifteen feet in diameter, and fasten each to a long, leafy stalk. Wire an electric bulb in the heart of every flower. On the eventful evening, turn out the ballroom lights during the dancing of the July figure, the fairy lamps in the favors affording the sole illumination. The effect will be indescribably weird and beautiful.

A giant paper trout, lightly stuffed with cotton and swung from a hooked line, together with a miniature yacht of cardboard, having wire masts and snowy crépe-paper sails, typify the vacation month, and a spray of goldenrod and another of wheat, on which is mounted a giant grasshopper, adequately

represent September. October follows, with a wise-looking owl and a string of Lilliputian flags, cut from crèpe paper and decorated with the appropriate emblems and colors, to be worn diagonally across the chest, like a military sash. To make the owl, wrap a strip of light-brown crepe paper around the pad of cotton the size it is desired to make the body, tying firmly at either end. Trim the lower end to imitate the tail and the upper in the form of pointed ear tufts. Make two flat rosettes of the crepe, and in the middle of each paste an "iris" of yellow cardboard, in the center of which a black "pupil" has been drawn. Paste these huge eyes in position, with the ear tufts just showing above. The rosettes must be placed diagonally like a plowshare, so that their inner edges meet and project above a yellow cardboard beak. Sketch the wings in water color and mount each plump little owl on a small branch made gay with autumn leaves.

November is the chrysanthemum month, so for the ladies a paper canoe, tied with red ribbon and carrying an attractive freight of the imperial flowers, also made of paper, will be sure to be appreciated. For the men, get a short tin horn, wind it with green crêpe paper and stick a big pink or yellow paper chrysanthemum in the open end. Even when thus decorated a noise can be made with it, but the racket will be toned down a little.

The closing month of the year is ever emblemized by the holly with its glowing crimson berries, wreaths of which appropriately close the series of men's favors, while their partners receive dainty ermine muffs. Make the holly leaves of green tissue, twisting each thorny point between a moistened thumb and finger. Scraps of crimson tissue rolled around pellets of cotton will answer for the berries. Use natural twigs for the stems, attaching berries and leaves by winding in narrow strips of green. out rings of cardboard like huge doughnuts, and cover both sides with green. the holly twigs on one side of the foundation, so as to form a flat wreath. Finish by attaching a small calendar pad and a loop of crimson ribbon. Make the muffs from cotton wadding, using two layers of batting as an interlining, and the black points of the ermine of black crêpe paper. Finish with a red ribbon to hang it around the neck, and tuck away a dainty little pocket calendar in the soft interior.

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You can carry a lamp with no fear of the flame breaking the chimney if it's made of MACBETH Pearl Glass.

All chimneys so made have my name on them.

They never break from heat.

I have studied the requirements of every burner made, and no matter what burner you are using, I have the right chimney for it. It will secure most light, with no smudge or smoke.



My Lamp-Chimney Catalogue is full of practical suggestions about lamps and chimneys and wicks and oils, and how to keep them in order. It tells which chimney will give the best light on every kind of lamp. It saves a great deal of bother and money. I gladly mail it, free, to any one who writes for it. Address

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NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS FOR PROF. CHAS. MUNTER'S STRAIGHTENS ROUND SHOULDERS AND COMPELS DEEP AND PROPER BREATHING



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"Health is Youth," says Prof. Charles Munter

"NULIFE" gives that perfect military bearing demanded by health and fashion. You cannot BREATHE PROPERLY miles you STAND PROPERLY.

"NULIFE" holds you erect and keeps you there. Expands too. The instant
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during daily occupation means proper breathing all the time without exertion or ions of time.

"NULIFE" corrects the dangers to health arising from cramped lungs due to round shoulders and sinken chest, which prevents proper breathing. This steoped position forces the entire weight of the William of the also mere which should be supported by the spine and hips. William is a steoped position forces the entire weight of the William is a steoped position for the steoped position of the steoped which should be supported by the spine and hips. William is a steoped position of the steoped with or without a correct; causes Cheldred and stand stand erect and grow healthy to bloosting to children until force in the steoped steoped and the steoped steoped and the steoped st

Prof. CHAS. MUNTER, Dept. 62, "NULIFE" Company
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FREE-Our illustrated book on "NULIFE" and what it will do for you







m. M. JOHNSON Clay Center, Neb.

"THE house is on fire!" cried the tenor. The audience must be dismissed as quickly

as possible,"
"All right," replied the manager. "Say nothing about the fire. Go out and sing."

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LADIES are making \$3 to \$10 a day selling made to order C. Y. C. Corsets for stout women. You need only to show it to sell it. Our line also includes BUST FORMS and other corsets. More ladies wanted to sell these goods. Write today. WRIGHT FORMETTE CO., 114 William St., Newark, N. J.

Fitting a Circular Skirt

(Continued from page 513)

front just as much as you dare. "Well, then it won't reach the belt line," you say, and this is just the place where I hope to be able to help you.

Fig. 4 shows the pattern of half a miniature skirt stretched on the material ready to be Notice the white thread in the material just above the waistline of the pattern. This is where a pattern should be enlarged When to fit over a prominent abdomen. putting a paper pattern on the model, if it is found necessary to make it higher in front at the waistline, fit and pin an additional piece of paper where the pattern seems to require it. Do not think you will remember where and how much material to allow, because one never can.

The waistband of a circular skirt is apt to be cut rather small. I suppose this is because it is easier to make it larger than it is to make it smaller.

Fig. 5 will give you an idea for enlarging the waistband that is quite easy to do, though the alteration must be made in the pattern before cutting the material. When fitting the pattern on the model, if the waist is found to be too small, make short slits from the waistline down as far as may be required. This will throw the fulness more toward the hips than is necessary, but this is soon remedied by making small pleats in the bottom of the skirt, which gradually diminish as they go toward the waistline. A circular skirt is always so full around the bottom that it can well afford to lose a little of it. After the pleats in the pattern have been securely basted or pinned to position, the material is cut according to the altered pattern. A close inspection of the illustrations will be of more use than pages of descriptions. It is, of course, impossible to say just where to slit the top of the skirt or just where to take in the fulness around the hem. This must be determined by the form of the wearer. If attention is paid to these details, I am sure they will be of great help.

A Rhyming Grammar

THE following grammar rhyme is by no means new, but contains so much in a nutshell, as it were, that it may be found useful to many of our readers:

Three little words you often see Are articles, a, an and the.

A noun's the name of anything, As school, or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun, As great, small, pretty, white or brown

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand-His head, her face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell something to be done— To read, count, laugh, sing, jump or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together, As men and women, wind or weather.

The preposition stands before The noun, as in or through the door.

The interjection shows surprise, As, Oh, how pretty! Ah, how wise!

The whole are called nine parts of speech, Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Look Out for the Pink Wrapper around your Magazine. It means your subscription has expired.

Crooked Spines Made Straight



Try The Sheldon Appliance 30 Days at MY Risk

You need not risk a penny. No matter how serious your case is, no matter what other methods you have tried, i know the Sheldon Appliance will bring you relief. I want you to know it, and I will gladly give you a 30 days' trial to prove it at my risk. Write at once for my book and learn about my selentific method, and how to try the Appliance without risk or obligation on your part.

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also mention nearest Express Office you want goods sent. We will at once send to you, by express, two dozen Assorted Red Cross Flavoring Extracts, with full instructions how to make quick sales, so that you can startright in. If you can't sell them we will take them back, but there is no "can't" about it—you can. We will also send our big 150-Page Pramium Book showing other things you can earn in your spare time—furniture, Stoves, Sloves, Sliverware, Ladies' Wearing Apparel—in fact, mything you want. Why not try is: we will take all he risk. So write today, giving Post Office address Petersson & Ch. Back 2.115. Set William of the control of th JUST SEND YOUR HAME AND ADDRESS

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Pony Rigs for **Boys and Girls**

OUR PONY FARM

et stocked in the West Michigan Buggy Co., 454 Office Bidg., Kalamasoo, Mich

Spring Fashions in Walking Costumes

(Continued from page 528)

sizes, twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist It is in the nine-gored kilted measure. style, with the pleats stitched in tuck effect to deep yoke depth. For a twenty-six inch waist, using material without nap or up-anddown effect, nine and one-half yards of material twenty-two inches wide or six and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide will be needed. It is four and seven-eighths yards around the bottom.

Nos. 1663-1629 (15 cents each),-This is a suit of navy-blue cheviot made with a single-breasted coat, trimmed with braid and finished in tailor fashion. To make the coat, which comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, it will take three and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 1629) is cut in five sizes, twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, has four gores, and requires eight and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide for a twenty-six inch waist, or seven yards fortyfour inches wide. It is five and three-eighths yards around the bottom.

Nos. 1676-1470 (15 cents each).-This stylish coat forms a pleasing change from the usual outdoor wrap. It comes in six sizes, thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. The waistcoat of contrasting material is a very modish feature. It can be trimmed with braid or left plain, as desired. If preferred, the fronts can be rounded off in cutaway style and trimmed, just below the waist, with pocket laps. Four and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be needed for the medium size, or three and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 1470) is in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. It has fifteen gores and is made with a pleat at each seam. For a twenty-six inch waist, seven and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide or six and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide will be needed.

Charming Styles for Young Folks

(Continued from page 536)

The skirt is cut with nine gores and is boxpleated all around.

No. 1840 (10 cents) .- This little one-piece dress is extremely easy to make, and yet is very stylish. It has an inverted pleat at each side seam and the sleeves run up to the neck in the new fashion. It is trimmed in deep-armhole effect with insertion. Another and the required quantity of material

can be found on page 537.

No. 1956 (15 cents).—This dainty little frock is intended to be worn over either a lace, lingerie or silk guimpe. The cut is very smart indeed, with the front and back in one, with the Mandarin sleeve-caps and the fulness arranged in an inverted pleat on each side of the square neck. The pleated skirt is cut with five gores and sewed onto the For another view of this design and quantity of material required see page 537.

No. 1822 (15 cents).-A pretty jumper dress of gray brilliantine trimmed with black braid is here shown. The guimpe is of black The pleated skirt has nine and white silk. gores. For another view see page 537.

If You Live in Canada

in a town where no merchant sells McCall Patterns, please order by mail from The McCall Company, 61-63 Albert Street, Toronto, No extra charge for postage.

AreYouTooThin?

For only 15 minutes a day's practice in your own room upon special exercises that I will give, you can be round, plump, whole-some, rested and attractive. Nature intend-



My out

enjoyment in life, for I never before. I feel so well all the ti I have built up thousands of women—why ot you? You will be so much better satis-ed with yourself and more attractive to our friends.

I will cheerfully tell you about my work, and if I cannot help your particular case I will tell you so. My information and advice are entirely free.

SUSANNA COCROFT

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Dept. EE, 57 Washington St., Chicago Note: Miss Cocroft's name stands for progress in the scientific care of the health and figure of women.

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A wonderful offer to every lover of music whether a beginner or an advanced player,

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing, or Mandolin will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of post-age and the music you use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before," "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and com-plete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my 11 year old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I

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More attractive than the handsomest silk. Soft as Rose Leaves to the touch. Nature's Bloom on Nature's Colors, and withal Serviceable and Durable. Retains its Beauty when Laundered, and is Lovely for All Grades of DRESSY GOWNS. If you like our popular SOIESETTE you know MIRETTE will please you.

I Can Reduce Your Flesh

Would you like to reduce it by natural means and in a scientific, dignified manner?

I have reduced 15,000 women in the past six years by a few simple directions fol-lowed in the privacy of their own rooms.

I can reduce you and at the same time strengthen stomach and heart and relieve you of such chronic ailments as rheumatism, constipation, weak nerves, torpid liver and such difficulties as depend upon good cir-culation, strong nerves strong muscles, good blood, correct breath-ing. Youcanbeasgood a figure as any woman of your acquaintance.

One pupil writes: duced 78 pounds and I look 15 years younger. I feel so well I want to shout! I was rhoumatic and constipated, ny heart was weak and my bead dull, ny liver all clegged up and oil dear, I am ashamed then I think how I used to ook." 'Miss Cocroft, I have ced 78 pounds and I

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Author of "Character as Expressed in the Body," Etc.

The Best Eye to Buy

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We make it easy for you to establish an independent business of your own and keep you posted on styles throughout the season. Millinery pays a profit of over too per cent and a \$100 co investment can be turned over from \$4.00 times a season.

Our Millinery business is the largest in the world. We turn out over \$7.00 Ladies' Hat's a day, all trimmed and ready to wear. One of our great specialities is Complete Stock of Trimmed Millinery which we sell for \$100 co. This buyes a stock of Ladies' and Children's Frimmed Dress and Street Hat's of every kind. You do not need a trimmer with this stock, for the hat's are all ready to put on and wear. You can have your "Opening" the day you receive them.

On Approval. We will send this complete Millinery business, the send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to make payment after goods are received, or we will send the stock C. O. D. subject to examination to the payment of t

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IVERS & POND PIANO CO., 140 Boylston St., Boston

The Girl Who Was Jilted

(Continued from page 541)

"But, Dolf, I have changed so much-let me move into the sunlight here, so that you can really see my face; and, remember, I powder—now! . . . No, no; you must hear me! I have loved some one very much, and—and he gave me up—jilted me, Dolf! You will be only taking the leavings of another man. You can't want me-Dolf, you can't want me!"

With a tender smile on his face, Dolf took both my hands in his.

"Yes, dear, I can want you, and I do ant you," he answered. "I have wanted want you," he answered. you all these years—lonely, blazing years, Delia; and in my own way I've been praying all the time that some day we might be together.'

A sudden feeling of resentment rushed over me. Perhaps his prayers had been responsible for my being loved-and left! then, as I saw the great honesty of his eyes, nothing but thankfulness and humility re mained in my heart.

"If you really mean it, Dolf, I-I-am ready; but it is a risk for a man to pick up dropped threads after all these years,"

"It is no risk, because, with me, the threads have never been dropped."

Then he bent and kissed my hand. Now the second gold heart (I lost the first one years ago) is hanging round my neck, and everyone knows we are going to be married.

We have been up to the house-boat, and Erica has kissed and cried over us both (tonight she and Nigel are coming to dine), and mama is so happy, too.

Everyone seems happy, and—surely it can't be true—but is it—that I am happy as well?

It would be wonderful if it were so, but (1 sit opposite the glass as I write) it almost looks like it.

I caught myself smiling without knowing it, and the smile has taken away that long line. I'll put on my white frock and-andwhy, tonight I believe I can bear to wear

roses!—heavy unwired roses!

Ah! there is Dolf. He is calling to me from the garden below.

When are you coming down, you vain little girl!"

"Little girl"-girl-girl!

Not "clever woman," but just "vain little

At last I have come back to my heritage. I am thirty, but someone has called me a

It is very dear to be loved, and my thankfulness is great.

Please God, the future will be all right-I think it will!

Where are the roses?

I'll put one in my hair and a cluster on my breast.

Yes, Dolf: I am coming! A little Girl!!!

Self Interest

THE real-estate firm of Solomon & O'Sullivan had lots for sale in a new suburban addition, O'Sullivan, young, enthusiastic and Irish, was writing the advertisement, the national eloquence flowing from his pen. He urged impending purchasers to seize the pass-

ing moment,
"Napoleon not only met opportunity; he created it!"

Mr. Solomon read this line in the adver-sement slowly and carefully. "This fellow tisement slowly and carefully. "This fellow Napoleon," he said—"what's the use of advertising him with our money?"-"Lippin-

We Will Send You This Beautiful 12-INCH PURE FRE



Including a Handsome Color Study and Complete Diagram Lesson stamped with Your Choice of three new designs

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Needles. These needles have round eyes and are
assorted in 4 sizes. We guarantee them to be the
best Embroidery Needles made and every woman
should have them. This is the regular price of the
needles with 2c for postage, so that you get the
Doily, Color Study and Lesson absolutely free.
All we ask is your promise to use only
RICHARDSON'S GRAND PRIZE FILO SILK
when embroidering the Doily.

when embroidering the Doily.

In Addition to the above every woman who answers this advertisement will also get free and postpaid the largest and most complete Premium Catalog of Fancy Goods ever issued. Write today aclosing 12 cents and state design wanted.
RICHARDSON SILK COMPANY, Clerk M3

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IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MDENE. It is absolutely harmless, but have discovery the suits. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It cannot Fig. It the prowith he light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis

Used by people of refluement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits.

Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases (se-curely sealed), on receipt of \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter with your full address written plainly. Postage stamps taken.

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Every Bottle Guaranteed We Offer \$1,000 for failure or the Slightest Injury

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The most fastidiously dressed women in America are constant users of



Your first impulse is to ask—Is it silk? No, it is better than silk, for with rich beauty and finish Heatherbloom combines the wonderful wearing qualities of strong, long-fibre cotton. Always keeps its exquisite lustre, and despite its pronounced silkiness will not crack.

Faultlesslyadaptableforlinings, drop skirts, underbodices, foundations under light dress goods, etc.

At the lining counter, in shades to harmonize with any goods. 36 in. wide, 40c yd. There is but one grade of Heatherbloom; see Heatherbloom on selvage.

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— obtainable everywhere — richly embroidered, bring you the beautiful designs of the most expensive silk petticoats at a third the cost. All the latest shades. If not at your dealer's, write us.

see this label in black and white on waistband of each petti

HEATHER BLOOM

Heatherbloom is one of the famous Hydegrade Fabrics.

A. G. HYDE & SONS, New York-Chicago

Makers of Hydegrade Fabrics.

Something for Baby

(Continued from page 542)

single crochet on rest of 5 ch, and side of trebles of 4th row, turn. 19th row—5 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 11 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 2 ch, 2 treble, 2 ch, 2 treble, 2 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble, 3 ch, 3 treble

CROCHET IMITATION OF MACHINE - MADE DRAWN INSERTION.—The crochet insertion here given may be made quickly and easily, and sewn with hemstitches between turnedin edges of stuff. 1st row—12 ch closed to a ring, 11 s round this ring, *6 ch, join to 5th of 11 s, 11 s, round last ring, repeat from star. 2d row—4 s round ch of each ring standing alone. 3d row—t half t separated each time by 1 ch in the top of the curve, and 1 d in the depth of the curve. 4th row—2 s round each ch. 3d and 4th rows worked with second outer edge of middle ring; if crochet is to be used for an edging, these two rows are left out.

A Dangerous "Railway Journey"

(Continued from page 543)

toward the steer, which stood there looking as fierce as possible for a few minutes, but as the engine touched him he turned tail and ran away.

The men caught him at last, but I don't think Mr. Steer will try another "railway journey" for some time,

Cellar

Cellar

A WICKED little monkey one day spied an open door to his cage, and, chattering and shrieking with delight, he dashed through it, jumped a fence, rushed along the road and at last came to a small garden where a woman was hanging out some clothes.

He ran past her and hid himself in her cellar, when the keepers came hammering at her door,

After a great deal of trouble they dragged the monkey out, and when they saw him they laughed so much that they nearly let him go again.

For he'd been hiding among the coal, and his face was dreadfully dirty. There he stood, chattering with rage and looking "as black as a tinker"; but at last he let himself be taken quietly back to his cage.

Generous Restitution

In one of the Northwestern States they like nothing better than to tell how, a few years ago, there came to that section a Boston newspaper man whose mission it was to "write up" lynching in that quarter, although it appeared that there had not been an illegal execution in the State for a long time, says "Lippincott's." The natives took the questions of the Eastern scribe in good part, and even "jollied" him into believing that for downright lawlessness the community wherein he was for the moment sojourning was about the most conspicuous portion of the United States.

"Don't you ever make a mistake in these lynchings?" guilelessly asked the Bostonian. "That is, don't you ever lynch the wrong man?"

"That happened once," put in some one; "but we tried to do the square thing by the widow,"

"Indeed!"

"Yes: we appointed a committee to inform her that the joke was on us, and we gave her the choice of the crowd for her second husband."



Your guarantee of the <u>right</u> linings for <u>all</u> uses is the name



To ask for and insist upon getting Hydegrade Linings is the only safe, sensible, practical, really satisfactory way to buy linings.

So uniformly beautiful is this well-known line of fabrics; so perfect in weaving, finishing, dyeing; so variously useful, that they have opened almost unbelievable possibilities in home sewing. There's a weight, a shade, a quality, a price, to suit you.

15c to 45c the Yard.

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(Continued from page 545)

a cupful and use it for flouring one cupful of raisins and the same amount of currants. Of course, the raisins must previously have been stoned and the currants washed and dried. Stir the fruit thus dredged in the cake mixture, add the rest of the flour and beat well. Bake in two buttered bread-pans.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE.—Beat to a cream one cupful of sugar with one-half a cupful of butter. Add one cupful of apple sauce, which has been strained and had one teaspoonful of soda stirred in it. Add one cupful of seeded raisins, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg and one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour. Bake in moderate oven.

HICKORY NUT MACAROONS .- Beat the whites of two eggs to a froth and add slowly one cupful of pulverized sugar and one cupful nuts chopped very fine; mix thoroughly and drop on buttered tins. Bake slowly.

OLD-TIME CRULLERS .- Mix two cupfuls of sugar, four eggs and one cupful of sweet Use two scant teaspoonfuls milk together. of baking-powder sifted through enough flour to make a smooth paste. Roll hard and thin and cut into pieces about three inches square. In each piece make four incisions. Twist these into fancy shapes. Fry in hot lard.

Spice Fingers.—Beat to a cream one heaping tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of lard and a scant cupful of brown sugar, adding one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, half a teaspoonful each of grated nutmeg and ground allspice, a saltspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a cupful of sour milk (or sour cream if you can get it) and enough graham and white flour mixed to form a slack dough. Turn out on a floured board and knead thoroughly, mixing in two tablespoonfuls of chopped and seeded raisins, three tablespoonfuls of cur-rants and one tablespoonful each of minced citron and candied orange peel. Roll out as thin as possible, cutting into strips three inches long and one finger in width. Bake in a moderate oven until brown and crisp,

COFFEE FRUIT CAKE, -Mix one cupful of brown sugar with one egg, beat for a few minutes, then add one cupful of molasses and a tablespoonful each of cinnamon and grated nutmeg. Take the seeds from one pound of raisins and mix them in three cupfuls of sifted flour, adding also one-half a pound of currants, one-quarter pound of shredded citron. Add the flour and fruit to the other ingredients, alternately with one cupful of strong coffee in which one-half a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved,

RAISED DOUGH CAKE.—Cream together one large cupful of sugar and one-half a cupful of butter. Add one beaten egg and mix well. Then take one full pint of light bread dough and one level teaspoonful of baking-powder and beat hard with the hand until soft and white. Sprinkle in a little grated nutmeg and half a wineglassful of wine. Flour one cup-ful of stoned raisins and sliced citron and stir in lightly. Bake one hour or more in slow oven. This cake is better a day or two after baking, and will keep quite a time if uncut.

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Papa-But I must go, little daughter, to

get bread and butter for you.

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Little Vegetarian—Oh, Papa! if you'll only stay home I'll eat meat!—Brooklyn "Life."

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SOUVENIR POST CARDS 100

Popular Diversions

A diversion very popular among a certain set this season can be varied according to fancy. Arrange small tables, each for four persons. Have on each table a box, and before each place a pile of slips of paper. As everyone draws a paper they number it differently and then sign their names. hostess reads out a question; it may be either a botanical game, and the questions have all for answers the names of flowers, plants or shrubs, or it may be a literary game, and the answers are all the names of books. Here are a few samples of both kinds of questions If planted in history, what would spring up? Ans. Dates. By the town clock in the after-Ans. Four-o'clocks. In our hands? noon? Ans. Palms. The literary answers would be as follows: What are the faults of an Englishman? Ans. Pride and Prejudice. Where do people who are too poor to have a fire live in winter? Ans. Bleak House. The game may be varied by requesting that a picture on some subject be drawn or verses written. A prize is given for the best list of answers.

Did you ever give a "Bellamy" or "Looking Backward" dance? This is a merry performance. All the dancers in a lancers are dressed backward; they wear wigs and bonnets through which they can see-the women looking through the flaps of large pokebonnets-and they have masks to represent faces over the backs of their heads, and their dresses and suits are put on "wrong side before." The result is sure to cause much laughter. All costume dances are interest-If it can be arranged, some of the guests should practise a dance together beforehand, and on the evening dance it en costume. They could represent Neapolitans and dance one of the pretty Neapolitan dances with castanets; or a Mother Goose quadrille, where everyone is in some Mother Goose costume.

His Brother's Forethought

A TAMMANY man tells a story in connection with a caucus held in Troy some years ago as illustrating how fully alive the Celts of that city were to the opportunities of American citizenship, according to "Lippincott's Magazine.

During the caucus in one of the lower wards of the city, a certain Michael Mulcahy was nominated for a minor position on the ward ticket, to be voted for at the charter Some inquiries were made of election. Thomas Mulcahy as to who this person bearing the same name might be, as no one in the neighborhood could call him to mind.

"He's me brother," explained Tom, with cheerful alacrity. "He's not arrived in the counthry yit; but he tuk ship av a Widnesday, an' "Il be here in toime for the election."

"Robert, this spelling paper is very poor," complained the small boy's teacher. "Nearly every word is marked wrong.

"It wouldn't have been so bad," protested Robert, "but Annie corrected my paper, and she's mad at me, and for every little letter that I got wrong she crossed out the whole word."-"Lippincott's Magazine."

"I would advise you," he said to the friend he was taking home to dinner, "to try some of my wife's brandied peaches. Of course, I know you don't care for them ordinarily, but these are worth trying.

"Extra good, are they?"

"Well, I bought the brandy myself, and dumped an extra bottle of it in when she wasn't looking.



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efore buying birds, eggs or supplies. hoice selection, fair dealing. We can ease you. Niesman's Poultry Guide for a cts. NIESMAN CO., Box 108, Freeport, Ill. A Rock Garden, and How to Make It

T is one of the pleasant things in gardening that we can vary our hobby from time to time. We introduce some new feature, and we find that it leads us into an entirely different phase of gardening. This adds immensely to the interest of it, and should also be the means of adding greater beauty.

Now, I want to say something on the making and stocking of a small rock garden. and I go so far as to admit that there is no phase of gardening more fascinating than the cultivation of Alpine and other rockloving plants.

For small and moderately small gardens, specially those of the uncompromising oblong shape familiar to all town and suburban dwellers, one of the most charming forms a rock garden can take is that of a boundaryline around the lawn. It makes a variety in height and quite removes that commonplace dead-level appearance. It also gives a faintly formal look that is delightful when the whole garden is in close proximity to the house.

It is a matter of personal taste whether the rock work shall take the form of a slight ridge, not too pointed, or whether it shall be what is technically known as "a dry wall." Let me explain a little more fully that term, 'a dry wall." It is made of soil heaped up to the required height, which should not, however, exceed three feet, and may be considerably less, and should be not less than three feet through, as, being exposed to the atmosphere, sufficient bulk of soil must be allowed that the plants be not dried up in time of drought. This wall of soil is faced with stone, or even clinker, letting in each slab of stone firmly with the soil and placing it so that its flattest side is outward. well made and the lines kept straight and true, and perhaps a narrow border for other dwarf-loving plants at its base, this rock wall round a lawn has something of the pretty, formal look of an old Dutch garden. The walls between the stones are, of course, covered with plant life, as well as the top.

Those who are always lamenting the lack of space to grow the many favorite plants they would like to grow will be astonished at the number of subjects that can be accommodated in this manner. The walls have both their sides and the top, thus affording sunny aspects and cool ones, and enabling us to grow a much larger range of plants,

It is easier to establish the plants if they be put in as the work proceeds. Any plants that have to be introduced afterward should he young plants, or if old ones, these should be divided and small portions used, as it is not easy to get a mass of roots properly placed in the soil where the stones are close together; for close they should be, that the moisture be retained as much as possible.

And now to name a few of the most valuable subjects: Sempervivums, Sedums, Erinus alpinus, Dianthuses in great variety, Linarias, Drabas, and the beautiful and many-colored rock roses (Helianthemums) for the warm and sunny positions. The gen-tians, primulas, aubretias and Corydalis lutea, saxifrages, Campanula muralis and many other varieties will flower and flourish in the less sunny aspects.

I may add that many of the bulbous plants can be used in the rock garden, and that many of the Alpines may be reared from

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Variety Sought in Girls' Hat Pins

Y her hatpins is the popularity of a young girl gauged. To know whether she has few or many is not in the least difficult, no two are alike. Therefore, if she puts on three or four at a time and does not repeat herself for a week or more, there is no question that her variety is large, says the New York "Herald."

This is not because she has bought them herself-that is to say, she has not if she is playing the game fairly. All have been given, and many of them by college boys of her acquaintance, each of whom has something mounted especially for her.

For example, there is scarcely a girl in the country who is not wearing one or more class pins in her hat. Formerly college youths lent these to the girls of their choice, who put them in neckties or on their blouses. Now, however, a long pin replaces the short one, and it is through the crown of her hat that the last figurative scalp is hung.

College pennants in the form of pins have become so common that the best dressed girls no longer care for them; but a smart, pretty pebble, picked up on the beach or at the mountains, carefully polished by a lapidary and mounted by a jeweler, takes on a value not to be computed when it was brought and

fixed for the special girl who wears it. That hatpins shall have any monetary value when presented by a boy is the height of bad form. One girl may give another an elaborate one, but such a gift is not to be accepted from the masculine gender unless he is a member of the family.

A girl's summer trip abroad may be most exactly traced by the variety of her hatpins, In England she has picked up those showing carnelians, colored stones, such as sapphires and topazes; in Paris her collection is increased by elaborate gilt and paste pretty for dress hats, and over in Holland she has found all the different characteristics of the country duplicated in tiny silver figures to ornament her hat.

Italy furnished her with coral in abundance and garnets, and Germany's contribution to her collection is easily distinguished because of the fine, quaint mountings that are done in hand-wrought silver, not to be mistaken for that of Holland.

The one drawback to the joy of this collection is that such pins are easily lost, and the woe that ensues is harrowing to the soul.

Taking Care of the Feet

To keep the feet in good condition it is necessary to bathe them three times a week and to look after the nails once a week. they perspire a great deal, dissolve borax in the water, wash them thoroughly, keeping them in the water fifteen minutes and wipe This may be done every night before dry. retiring. Dust them in the morning with a powder composed of four parts talcum powder and one part boracic acid thoroughly mixed. This checks perspiration and adds greatly to one's comfort.

Corns are very painful, and when they are new may be removed by rubbing with pumice stone. If of long standing, make a poultice by soaking light bread in vinegar five minutes and bind it to the corn at night. In the morning keep the foot in warm water ten minutes and the corn will be easy to remove. Wearing one pair of shoes in the morning and another in the afternoon rests the feet wonderfully. Nothing is more restful to tired feet than the salt-water bath. This is prepared by adding a tablespoonful of coarse salt to a quart of warm water. After they are removed from the water, wipe dry with a



Right here is the cutting end that makes the Enterprise Meat and Food Chopper so vastly superior to all others. It consists of a razoredged, four-bladed steel knife that revolves rapidly against a perforate steel plate. It cannot crush the food, but cuts it, so that each minute plece loses none of its natural goodness. An

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Superstitions About the Rainbow

LL over the world are the rainbow tra-A ditions found, and, although superstition and weather lore have gone to their making, there is that in them which is the expression of poetical mysticism.

Most beautiful of all, and full of wonderful imagery, are the old Greek and Scandinavian beliefs. Down from heaven to earth, by the old Greek gods, was the rainbow let as a bridge, and Iris, the swift-footed, passed to and fro on the errands of the gods.

With the Noresmen also the rainbow accounted a bridge of the gods. Bifrost they called it, and it stretched between Migard. the earth, and Asgard, the white city of the gods; and in the last days of Migard, it was believed, the bridge would break; and only the souls of the mighty in battle could cross it, for Valhalla was shut against the deedless; and only as Heimdall, the Warder, sounded his horn, Tjalar, summoning the gods to greet a hero, was the rainbow bridge seen by mortals. The rainbow reaches Asgard now no more, and the horn of Heimdall is silent; but the old belief, with its sublime imagery, remains one of the most beautiful in mythology.

Tenderly, pathetically beautiful also, is the Irish rainbow lore, with the magic of the misty isle strong upon it; and it brings one as near, though differently, to an interpretation of the rainbow glamour as do the Norse and Greek.

Where the rainbow strikes the ground, There the crock of gold is found,

runs one quaint rhyme, embodying a delightfully tender fancy, while another somewhat similar legend is that a pair of slippers lies buried at the rainbow's end, and to the one who seeks them and finds them do they bring I facility.

his heart's desire. Under the rainbow, they say, does the earth give forth a sweet odor. and a prayer prayed under the rainbow arch goes straight to the ear of God. Good luck does the morning rainbow bring, while the

evening one, the nun's girdle, brings but ill.

Quaint is the belief that the rain which
goes through the rainbow blights whatever it touches, and a sixteenth century couplet

When the rainbow touches the trees, No caterpillar will hang on the leaves.

With not a few African tribes does the same superstition exist, as also that which holds that dread will be the death of the man who goes under the rainbow arch. Contrary was the belief of the ancient Peruvians, who worshiped the rainbow as the emblem of all good fortune; but there is a weird awfulness in the belief, common in the Middle Ages, that ere the Day of Judgment, even for forty years before, would the rainbow. with the rainbow promise, utterly depart.

But in England all mysticism has passed from the rainbow lore, which now goes along with the lore of the weather. Similar to an oft-quoted Scotch rhyme is the Wiltshire one, running:

The rainbow in the marnin'
Gives the shepherd warnin'
To car' his gurt cwoat on his back;
The rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight,
For then no gurt cwoat will he lack.

In Cornwall the weather-wise think dif-

ferently, for the rhyme runs:

A rainbow in the morn, Put your hook in the corn; A rainbow in the eve, Put your hook in the sheave. An old sea rhyme-the rainbow with sailors being called a sun-dog-tells:

A dog in the morning, Sailor, take warning; A dog in the night Is the sailors' delight.

Should red prevail in the rainbow, says the legend, wind and rain will follow. Green also tells of bad weather to come. gives foreknowledge of the weather's clearing, and concerning the blue rainbow beautifully quaint is the old Scotch rhyme:

The weather's taking up now, For yonder's the weather gaw; How bonny is the East now, Now the colors fade awa'.

There is a note of sublimity as well as triviality in the rainbow lore. And, although the bridge be broken to Asgard, though the swift-footed Iris passes no more, though we seek for the fairy crock and the golden slippers and find them not, we can still rejoice in the old promise attached to the "bow in the cloud."

Waterproofing Boots

I HAVE for the last five years used successfully a dressing for leather boots and shoes. composed of oil and india rubber, which keeps out moisture and is not injurious to the leather, leaving it soft and pliable, says a writer in the "Scientific American." To prepare this dressing, heat in an iron vessel either fish oil or castor oil, or even tallow, to about 250 degrees Fahrenheit, then add, cut into small pieces, vulcanized or raw india rubber about one-fifth of the weight of the oil, gradually stirring the same with a wooden spatula until the rubber is completely dissolved in the oil; lastly, to give it color, add a small amount of printer's ink. Pour into a suitable vessel and let cool. One or two applications of this is sufficient to thoroughly waterproof a pair of boots or shoes for a season. Boots or shoes thus dressed will take common shoe blacking with the greatest

A Group of Amusing Games

GAME that will greatly entertain all those of a literary turn of mind is "Nouns." Each person must be pro-Each person must be provided with a slip of paper and a pencil, at the top of which a noun must be written and the paper folded over. These must all be mixed up and distributed; below the fold each person must write a question and again fold over. When the papers are again given round, each player looks at his noun and question, and in the space of ten minutes must write a verse in which he answers the question and brings in the noun. The reading of these verses causes much merriment and laughter.

An excellent game for older children or even adults is "Telegrams." A subject must be fixed upon which the company wish to Then twelve letters are chosen promiscuously, and each person has to write a telegram on the given subject, each word beginning with the twelve letters in the order as set down. For example, you might have for your subject "An excuse for being absent from a dinner party," and the letters given are MRQIBEGTV*SDC, and the "wire" might be, "Many regrets, quite impossible, baby eaten gold thimble, vigorously shaking, distracted Caroline." When the wires are read out many people will be surprised at the possibilities of composition in this way, and there will be plenty of laughter over the absurd concoctions.

If something livelier is desired, why not institute a bean-bag contest, where red and blue bags are passed down sides, the order of passing being, pass with the right hand, with the left, with both hands over the head. with the right hand over left shoulder, and with left hand over right shoulder? Guessing contests, where the number of coffee beans in a bowl or the beans used for baking are guessed, or the seeds in a pumpkin, or a character game, where all have the names of some character in history and fiction written on a slip of paper pinned on their backs. and have to guess from the conversation of the others and how they are addressed who they represent, the object being to keep everyone guessing as long as possible. Tableaux are always a good feature, and charades. The refreshment part of the program must be carefully planned; a conventional menu of croquettes, salads and ices is not in order at these informal functions. Welsh rabbits and beer, or mineral water if beer is disapproved of, should be the principal eatables. The Welsh rabbits may be made on chafing-dishes on the spot, or they may be made in the kitchen. There should be a good salad, sandwiches, olives and afterdinner coffee.

A very funny game is "It." One person who is innocent of the trick is sent out of the room, while the rest of the players are to think of something which he is to guess by putting three question to each player. 'it" they think of is their left-hand neighbor. Thus each one answers the questions put quite indifferently, for while one will say "it" is dressed in silk, another will declare that is in a tweed material, and so the poor questioner gets more and more bewildered. and generally gives it up in despair, much to the amusement of all those who are "in the know.

"Have you read Wrighter's new work of fiction?"

"Not exactly."

"What do you mean?

"Well, I've only read the advance notices; but I suppose there is really more fiction in them than there is in the book itself."

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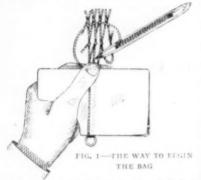
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How to Make a Netted Shopping Bag

HERE are many occasions when a handy bag for carrying parcels is of the great est service, and especially while travel-ing or engaged in shopping. Netted bags have a great advantage over other receptacles, as they expand when anything is placed therein, consequently their holding capacity The style about to be is greatly increased.



described can be highly recommended, inasmuch as it is composed entirely of netting, which enables it to be folded up into a very small compass and placed in the pocket or handbag when not required. There is a steady demand for these articles at charitable sales or bazars, and as the material does not cost much, there is a certain profit on their manufacture. Anyone who can net is able to make these bags, the occupation being a light and pleasant one for spare moments.

The best material to use is macramé twine The color of the twine is largely a matter of taste, but dark green, black or brown are all greatly liked. A jet-black bag, fitted with brass rings, looks extremely well and dark green is equally suitable. A bright color is not generally preferred, though a row or two could be introduced if desired in the upper part of the bag.

Besides the twine, two wooden netting needles will be required-one with a tongue, as used by fishermen, and the other much narrower, for putting on the rings. If it can-

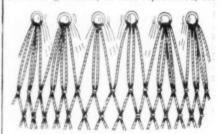
not be procured narrow enough, a wire needle will do almost as well. Two mesh pegs, or "spools, seven-eighths and half an inch wide respectively, will be needed; also two of the following dimensions, viz., 21/4 inches wide by 51/4 inches long, and the other 2 inches wide by 51/2 inches long. The largest has a space cut out for the thumb, but the others are merely flat parallel pieces of thin wood, the edges being rounded and made quite smooth. Some sizes can be bought at fancy shops, but others are easily made out of thin picture-backing or

Having filled the larger needle with twine, commence netting with the 74inch mesh peg, placing 32 loops upon the foundation It is advisable to make a foundation by netting several rows of any common twine and then join on the proper material. By this plan better work is accomplished and the foundation itself may be used for any number of bags. Having worked 32 loops, take up the first loop and work continuously round and round, the netting thus becoming tubular. At the joint it will be found that a long mesh occurs, which will, however, disappear after the first row. As the foundation is afterward cut off, this defect will not be included.

Continue netting in this manner until 14 rows of the macramé twine have been completed, which finishes the main portion. The ordinary netting should always end exactly opposite the first loop or commencement of the macramé twine, so that when the rings have been attached the bag will open properly

and also fold up flat.

We now come to the process of putting on the rings. Use the narrow needle, filling it with about six yards of twine and joining the end securely as near the last knot as possible. If preferred, bone rings, procurable at any fancy shop, might be substituted. By using the exact quantity of twine for each portion waste is avoided and fewer joins will be Fig. 1 shows the method of comnecessary. mencing, the first ring being already attached. The widest mesh peg is now required, the wood being formed, as here represented, for



UPPER PART OF BAG, W ATTACHED

convenience of grasping with the left hand. Pass the needle through one of the rings, round the mesh peg and up through the next loop. Then place the thumb to the right of the twine, and, making a loose coil to the left over the netting, bring the needle around

both parts of the loop. Now draw the knot tight close to the edge of the mesh peg. The illustration shows the movement in process, the dotted lines indicating the position of the twine at the back of the mesh peg, and also beneath the thumb. This is the fisherman's style of netting (or "braiding"), and is convenient here because of the wide mesh peg. The ordinary method is, how-The ever, better for the smaller netting.

For each bag twelve rings will be required, six to each side, and they should be attached in the following order, viz., the first to two loops, four to three loops each, and one to two loops. This is equivalent to sixteen loops divided among six rings, and the other side is similar, thus disposof the whole thirty-two meshes. Be careful to pass the needle always the same way through the rings, so that the cords will hang evenly. When all the rings

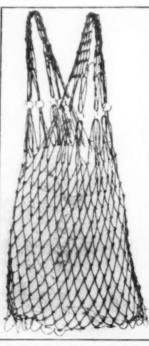


FIG. 3-THE COMPLETED BAG

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have been attached, the upper part, or mouth, of the bag will have the appearance of Fig. 2, which shows the arrangement of the cords,

The handles are made separately, and merely consist of two narrow strips of netting worked on the half-inch mesh peg and with the narrow netting needle, the same twine being employed. If desired, a different color could be used for the handles as a contrast to the rest of the bag. Each handle should be six meshes wide and 13 rows long, netted flat in the usual manner. Having finished one handle, the end nearest to the worker should be attached to the rings while it is still upon the foundation. For this purpose use the 2-inch mesh peg and adopt the same style of netting shown in Fig. 1. the bag portion and, passing the needle through one of the center rings, form a knot at the first loop. Continue the work as before, allowing two loops for each ring, of which there will be three for each side. When one side of the handle has been attached, cut off the end of the twine, also the foundation, and connect the other portion similarly. For doing this a piece of cord should be interlaced through one of the last rows to obtain the requisite strain for working. In connecting the second part of the handle, commence at the third ring on the left, or exactly the reverse to that for the first half, otherwise the netting will be twisted. The other handle is netted on in the same way as just described, but a little care is needed during this part of the work. In attaching them the bag portion is held loosely, while the necessary strain for netting is upon the handles.

Nothing now remains but to cut off the foundation from the lower part of the bag and join the bottom together. This is done by netting an extra row, taking up two opposite meshes upon the needle at the same time before forming the knot. Finish off the work with an extra "half-hitch" at the last loop, or a "stopper" knot, and allow a little margin before cutting off the twine. In netting up the bottom the handles can be placed over any large hook to obtain the necessary tension. A sketch of the completed bag is shown in Fig. 3, ready to receive a parcel.

Some care is needed in making these useful articles, particularly in attaching the handles, but by strictly following the above instructions the reader should succeed after a little practice.

Gymnastics as a Medicine

M EDICAL gymnastics are highly indorsed by every physician, and can be given either passive, assistive, active or resistive. They are generally ordered by a physician with a view of restoring health, building up the nervous system, developing certain parts of the body and for generally improving the patient's condition, both mentally and physically.

It is a well-known fact now even among physicians that the mind has an important part to play in the development of our bodies, and hence in all our activities.

Medical gymnastics, taken with the full concentration of the mind on each exercise as it is performed, will do more for you in one week than some systems will do in six months without the mind being concentrated upon that part of the body you wish to develop, says the New York "Herald."

This has been fully proved and is well worth a trial, as ten minutes every morning and evening spent in exercise with the full concentration of the mind will develop both strength and symmetry in a very short time, besides giving one that feeling of well-being and self-poise so essential to one's happiness.



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One of the chief points to be considered in medical gymnastics is the correct fundamental and starting position, and it must be maintained all through the exercises, because all the movements are based on the shape of the human body in correct position, when all the different parts are in harmony.

Heels together with toes turned out, so as to make a right angle 90 degrees between the feet. Knees straight without any strain, keeping the hips even and in the same plane, and drawn well back, so as to keep the abdomen in. Keep the chest raised well forward and expanded; the shoulders drawn back, without being pushed up and without stiffness; the arms hanging down to the sides in a straight line from the shoulders to the tips of the fingers; palms in toward the thigh, the head raised even with the shoulders and the chin drawn in; eyes looking straight forward. Keep the weight of the body on the balls of the feet, maintaining a perfect balance.

Stretch arms in the direction of the floor, always counting, to make the exercise as regular as possible. Count one, two, relax; one, two, relax. Do this four times. Stretch arms sideways—one, two, relax, etc. After each exercise do not fail to draw a deep breath, holding it as long as possible, then blowing gently, as if blowing out a candle.

Hips firm, rise on the toes slowly, counting one, two, three, four, position, relax.

Place the hands on the hips, with the thumbs toward the back; rise on the toes, counting one, two, three, four; then down, bending the knees slightly, one, two, three, four; then up, one, two, three, four, position, relax.

Place the hands on the hips; rise on the toes, counting one, two, three, four; then down as far as possible in an almost sitting position, one, two, three, four; turn to the right, still counting, then to the left; position, relax. This is excellent for strengthening the cords of the legs.

Hips firm; separate the feet slightly. Bend forward slightly from the waistline, keeping the hands on the hips. Try to keep the back in a perfectly straight line; count one, two, three, four, position. Bend to the right, one, two, three, four, then to the left; position; relax.

Hips firm. After separating the feet, bend from the waistline, with hands on the hips; one, two, three, four, position; bend to right, position; bend to left, still counting, position, relax. Arms extended out on a level with the shoulders, counting one, two, three, four; then up over the head, one, two, three, four; then down in front on a level with the shoulders, pushing hard with the body extended, one, two, three, four, position, relax.

Separate the feet slightly; throw arms over the head and down, and touch the floor with the finger-tips without bending the knees, one, two, three, four, position, relax. This is a very good exercise for reducing the hips.

Place the hands on the hips, right foot forward, with a distance of two feet between the heels; down and touch with the left knee slowly, counting one, two, three, four; feet together, left foot forward, down and touch with the right knee; position, relax.









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HESE may be made strong and pretty enough to form a useful present for a child. This is the way to make a pair of such reins:

Cast on a pair of bone knitting needles, twenty stitches in Germantown wool of any pretty bright color, and knit, in plain garter stitch, a strip ten inches long, always slipping the first stitch in every row: then cast off. To each end of this strip is attached a circle for the arms, which is made thus: piece of covered curtain cord and make circle the size of a child's arm at the shoulder : sew the ends of the cord firmly together. slipping one a little past the other; then cover nicely with wool or flannel to make it soft; then cover it lastly with a strip of knitting, made by casting on eight stitches and knitting the length required. Sew this piece over the cord, and see that the stitching is on the inner side of the ring. You must have two such rings for the arms. strip of knitting was for the breast-plate, to lie across the chest; but, before attaching it to the two arm rings, there ought to be sewn upon it some name like "Beauty" or "Fairy, and three or four little bells should hang from the under side of the knitted strip. Do not let any stitches show where this strip is fastened to the armholes. This can easily be avoided by overcasting on the inner side of the armholes.

Now for the rein itself. Cast on eight stitches and knit, in plain knitting, a rein the length needed, two and a half yards being enough, as it stretches in use. Attach the ends to the armholes at the back, sewing to the overcasting on the inside of the rings. There must now be a back piece, to be sewn on so as to correspond with the front one. This is made by knitting a strip twenty stitches in breadth and ten inches in length. You finish by sewing this piece to the armholes at the back, at the same place as

Children are very fond of such reins, and it surely adds to the attraction if they can learn to make them themselves.

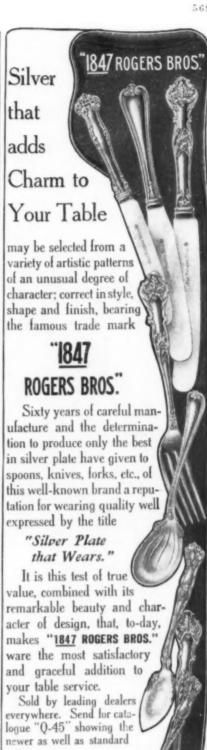
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Sound Psychology

WORKY, depression, anger, malice, hatred, uncharitableness and the other mental vices we beg to be delivered from act like actual poison on the physical organism; faith, hope cheerfulness and altruistic thought like tonics says a writer in "Good Housekeeping. sick man or a tired man cannot afford destructive emotions; a well man may indulge in them if he likes. He may also drink a glass of typhoid fever germs as a pastime. But both are poison and the practice is risky. This is not nonsense, but sound psychology, The recent discoveries of the effect of the emotions on the body have made it an axiom.

The subconscious mind is likewise a labor factor that the ambitious man cannot afford to neglect. This layer of mind, this storehouse of strength-whatever we choose to call the area that lies below our surface consciousness-is another revelation of psychology made within a very few years. It means, practically, that a man living rationally can appeal to this source for all he needs to keep him going. With his subconscious mind as an ally, he can save himself wear and tear and strain and do more work.



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The bronze greens, olive green, fir greens and some of the lighter shades, such as duck's egg, appeal to a smaller set, but have been favored by smart women, and one of the handsomest afternoon costumes is in a light bronze-green velvet braided in self color, embroidered in self color and brown and trimmed in sable. The waistcoat of the Louis XV. coat, which shows only when the fronts are open, is of old-gold satin almost solidly covered with green and brown embroidery, while the velvet itself is braided heavily in self color.

Velvets of wonderful bloom and luster and of more wonderful texture, light, fine, soft to a marvelous degree; satins whose tints and sheen and suppleness surpass anything we have ever before had in satins; rich, clining crêpes, plain or striped with satin or with velvet, or perhaps brocaded in velvet with cameo effect; chiffon broadcloths of amazing lightness and silkiness, and in a multitude of delicious shades; sheer nets and chiffon cloths and voiles and silk mousselines and marquisettes; soft messalines and other light-weight silks; handsome - all these materials are Fashion's list, and all are shown in colors and quality that, so it would seem, must indicate the high-water mark of the weaver's and dver's arts.

New Use for Electricity

Ir water pipes become frozen between the house and the street, do not have the front yard dug up so that they may be thawed out. Instead, call in the local electric light company and have the pipes thawed electrically, says a writer in "Good Housekeeping." The electric light manager will understand how to proceed. A transformer of suitable size is connected into circuit; one lead of the secondary is connected to the water valve or pipe near the curb and the other lead is connected to the water piping in the house. The current is then turned on, and the heat developed by the resistance of the water pipe to the flow of the electric current soon thaws out the pipe. A number of electrical manufacturers now market a pipe-thawing outfit, which a great many of the electric light companies have purchased for local use.

Wasn't it Strange?

A NEW YORK publisher tells of an Indiana man who came to the big city for the purpose of placing a novel of his writing. seemed at first very enthusiastic over the prospects, especially as so many of his friends at home had succeeded in finding a market in New York for their stories, says 'Lippincott's.

Then began the wearisome round of the offices, with the novice's usual publishers luck. One day, just before his departure for the Hoosier State, he met an acquaintance who knew of his ambition, and who asked what luck he had encountered.

"The worst possible!" exclaimed the In-diana man. "I'm the only Hoosier in New York that can't get a poor story published.'

It is reported of Marshall P. Wilder that he once showed the late Alexander Herrmann a new trick at cards, "Alex," said the humorist. "I will tell you the name of a card that you will select in your mind." After a pause he asked: "Now, what is it, Alex?"
"The queen of diamonds," answered the ma-"Yes," said Wilder, "that is right." Herrmann stood puzzled for a moment, then smiled and admitted that the next round was

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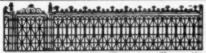
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Inquiries may be made on the following subjects: 1. Harmless and beneficial methods of im

proving face, figure, complexion and

2 .- Individually becoming styles and colors,

3.-Newest ideas for entertaining.
4.-Suggestions for weddings.

nu to remove spots and stains.

b .- House decorations and questions pertaining to the home.

All communications should be directed to Editor. orrespondence Column, The McCall Company, New Vork City.

V. Z .- 1. If your chin is too oily, wipe the face over two or three times a day with alcohol diluted one-half with water. 2. You should certainly use soap on the face at least once a day, preferably on retiring; but be careful to use a mild soap that agrees with the skin. If it stings or makes it red, you can know that there is too much free alkali in it to suit the complexion. 3. If you are troubled with greasy hair, shampoo the head every two weeks, using for the purpose the extract of green soap, which you can get at any druggist's. Be sure to rinse this out of the hair very thoroughly. Then apply every other night the following lotion: Witch hazel, 2 ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces; distilled water, 1 ounce; resorcin, 40 grains. Rub this well into the scalp, and the extreme oili-ness of which you complain should disappear after a time. 4. The excessive perspiration you speak of may be aggravated by the nervous trouble, as that is often one of the causes. Wear large shields in your waists.

G. V. T .- 1. Clean the backs of the silver brushes with some good silver polish. can clean the bristles by putting a heaping teaspoonful of borax in a basin of lukewarm water and dabbing the brushes up and down in this until the bristles begin to look clean, 2. You are rather young to be married, but if you have your parents' consent and really love the man you are engaged to, I can see no objection to the match. Your mother is the proper person to advise you.

Gypsy,-The veins in the hand and wrist, of course, show more in a thin hand than they would in a fat one, and when the hand is hanging down they fill with blood and are in consequence more plainly visible. bing cold cream on the hand at night may make it a little fatter. But some people have naturally plump hands and others thin ones, no matter how fat the body may get. It is hard to change nature in this respect.

A. S .- 1. You can sometimes remove a grease snot from woolen by covering it with a clean piece of white blotting paper and pressing hard with a hot iron. Repeat the process several times.

M.-Lace curtains are usually hung with the right side toward the room.

Sweet Sixteen .- i. If the pores of your skin are enlarged, bathe the face several times daily with alcohol diluted one-half with water. 2. Olive oil is excellent for increas ing the flesh. Be sure to get a pure brand, and take a teaspoonful after each meal.

L. L. L .- 1. Certainly it would be proper and only courteous for you to thank your friend for bringing you home from the con-





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the gentleman on the side near the curb; but there is no strict rule about this.

MRS. V. R. S., Texas.-No, it is not neces sary for the mother to stay in the room all the evening when her daughter has a young man calling on her. It is enough if she comes in, greets the guest pleasantly and chats for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then excuses herself on the plea of work, letterwriting or something of the sort and leaves the young people by themselves.

WESTERN DAISY,-I. It is almost impossible to lessen the size of the knuckles or make blunt fingers taper. If the hands have been very much neglected and are rough or chapped, the following treatment will be found very beneficial: Wash them in warm water and anoint with a good cream or emollient. Rub them together until the cream is thoroughly absorbed. Then wash them in warm water with pure soap and a few drops of ammonia. Then apply glycerine, cologue and soft water in equal parts. 2. Have your glasses fitted so they do not press upon the eyelids at all; and bathe the lids every night for a few minutes in a basin of warm water in which a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved

G. G. W .- 1. Perhaps you can take the ink spot from the carpet with salt. Wet the spot and cover it thickly with table salt. Let this remain on for an hour or so; then brush it up and repeat the process until all the ink is drawn out. 2. If the color has been taken out of the silk, nothing can be done to improve it.

DOLLY R. S .- t. It depends upon the person; very few people, however, grow any taller after they reach seventeen. 2. You can improve your general health with physical culture exercises, but you cannot increase the height to any appreciable extent, 3. It you have had a rash for two years you had better consult a physician about it. 4. Introduce a gentleman to your mother by saying, "Mother, this is Mr. Brown," or if your mother's last name is different from yours, you can say, "Mr. Brown, let me introduce to you my mother, Mrs. Smith."

Mrs. M. M. W.-In packing away your winter clothing you can keep them free from moths by first brushing the articles to be stored, hanging them out on the line, and then brushing them again before folding neatly. Line a box with large sheets of newspaper (the printer's ink is objected to by moths), taking care that one overlaps the Inside this place some old linen, and in it the clothes, with lumps of camphor,

cert. 2. The lady usually walks on the inside black pepper, or apple folded in paper be—that is, the side nearest the houses—and tween each garment. Thus treated, I have stored clothes for years past with no sign of moths. If it is possible, I always shake the clothes out about once in six weeks and place in the air before storing again.

CHLOE.—The trouble probably is that you wear your gloves too small. When a glove is too small and splits, it is worse than useless to sew up the rent; it must be patched. The patch must be of kid of the same color. Turn the part inside out, having trimmed the hole round so that the edges are even, and cut the patch of kid to the right size. Then, with fine needle and cotton, sew in the patch, taking care only to take up the inside of the kid and to keep the seam flat. If this is done neatly the glove will be nearly as good

How the Yumas Live

HE westbound train arrives at Yuma early in the morning. Everywhere are Indians in gay garments, and with blankets around them despite the heat.

Some of the men wear straw hats and jeans; the women have their heads covered by black shawls which fall over their shoulders. All of them have blankets. All of them braid their back hair, so that from behind one cannot distinguish sex.

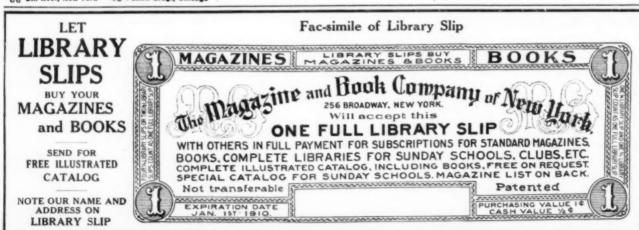
Crossing the great iron bridge over the Colorado River, says a writer in the "South-ern Workman," you are on the Yuma Reservation. The stages leave here for Laguna, where the Government is building the largest dam in the world, except that of the Nile.

The horse-corrals near the stage station interest the stranger. They are mere stalls of poles, for in Yuma they need provide for neither rain nor cold.

There are signs everywhere warning people against being on the reservation without a permit, and also against trading with the Indians. No sign is seen, however, prohibiting photography, and so we level the kodak In an instant she has hidden woman. her face under her blanket and has scurried

A little further away on the reservation, where the arrow-weed and the pigweed rise to the height of pampas grass and hide vast coveys of quail, are scattered the adobe huts of the Indians. Here, there, anywhere they choose, they build their shacks, some of them miles from the nearest neighbor and hidden from sight in the arrow-weed bushes.

The huts are square and in front the roof overhangs-a mass of dried brush fastened to two poles at either corner. At the sides open the cage-like corrals for the horsesmere poles set fence fashion. Dogs are



everywhere, as numerous as in Turkey, and J they and the men and the women slink by absolutely noiseless. Even the innumerable children are quiet.

There is a small church on the reservation, and at its side, in a frame, an iron bell that the Catholic priest is ringing. It takes one

back to the days of the missions.

In contrast, across the railway on the bluffs, is the modern Indian school. jaunt to it is always interesting to the visitor, Across the bridge you go in company with sad-faced Indian squaws, very dark, and the darker for their gay-colored garments of many-hued borders. On their heads the long black hair lies uncombed and they sometimes wear bags bound on the forehead and hanging down the back. These serve as a kind of ornamental top comb, and in them the supplies are carried from town to reser-

Among the Yumas there is held a corn feast every September, when all the tribe gathers for a three-days' meeting. Then there are games and dancing and singing, a feast of corn and watermelon, and anything else that can be purchased. The principal game of the adults on the reservation here is hoop the pole, the hoop being rolled on the flat desert and the pole then thrown through it.

This the bucks will play on the hottest day, no matter how freely the perspiration rolls from them. Shinny is another favorite game. Some of the Yumas have married according to the rights of the Roman Catholic Church, but, for the most part, nuptials are according to the Indian custom.

Burning the dead, as observed among the Yumas, is interesting. The body is first thoroughly wrapped, and then placed on logs and brush over a hole in the ground. A bed of logs is built up at each side and at the head of the bier, which is next covered and surrounded with dry fagots.

The flames are applied, and while they burn the clothing, blankets, etc., of the deceased are added to the fire. The horse of the dead man, however, is not burned among the Yumas, as is the custom with some Indians.

A day or two after death the wigwam of the deceased, if an adult, is burned, the rest of the family then going to live with some relative. The Yumas make a great show of sorrow over their dead. Later they are never mentioned at all.

The medicine men are still largely in con-trol among the Yumas, and the Government makes no attempt to interfere. Usually their patients grow sicker, so that they proclaim them doomed to die, and their prophecy will almost always come true.

The Government allows its eight hundred Yumas 4,500 acres of land-an irregular tract extending fourteen miles up the river and ten down. Of this, 1,800 acres will be irrigable when the Laguna dam is done.

Inasmuch as the Indians may settle where they choose on the lands, it is probable that the widely scattered houses will then be drawn closer together. As it is now, Yuma itself is really the only village among them.

Other Indian tribes receive food and clothing, but the Yumas receive only the land, When not hunting or mending their houses or attending wedding festivities, groups of Yumas, living in one long wickiup, will take work on the railroad or on farms, or else cut and sell wood from the timber on the reservation.

The Indian women are the laundresses of Yuma, receiving a dollar a day for their have to tease me to obey him any more!" work. Gambling is the cardinal vice of the "Why not?" Yumas: but, as this is never done outside the tribe, the money remains in the family. Why not?

"Cause every time I see him going by the house now I stick out my tongue at him!"

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Change the color of your ribbons.

Change the color of any light colored ' stockings that are soiled.

Change the color of your suit that you never liked very well, and make it over into a pretty dress for the little girl.

Change the color of your husband's "second suit," and make it over for the boy.

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very important thing is to be sure that you get the kind of Diamond Dyes in it sampled you futend to dye.

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so to speak. There is no saving, however everything goes for food, and only when that is gone will they work out to get more. Fortune-seekers, moreover, stay away, as this tribe receives no money from the Government.

Of Her Own Accord

THE day the doctor called to treat little Kitty for a slight ailment, it was only by the most persistent persuasion that he succeeded in getting the child to show him her tongue, says "Lippincott's."

A few days subsequent to this the child "Ma, the doctor don't said to her mother:

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How to Order a Ring—To get correct ring size measure from star at top of "Ring Measure" with a piece of stiff paper that fits the finger and goes over knuckles. The number that the paper reaches to is your size. Send number only, don't send ship of paper. We cannot exchange rings for other sizes when wrong size is given by club-raiser, unless to cents is sent us when ring is returned. 9 is our largest size in any ladies' ring.



Offer 422-C trat gold filled Lovers' Knot, Offer 422-A - 14 karat gold filled

Offer 422-B-14-karat gold filled Horseshoe, set with 24 pure white sparkling rilliants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-C-14-karat gold filled Brooch-very beautiful design set with a

illiants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-C-414-karat gold filled Brooch -very beautiful design, set with 2 carls, 1 gamet and 28 pure white sparking brilliants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-D-14-karat gold filled Circlet Brooch, set with 24 pure white arking brilliants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-X-14-karat gold filled Clover Leaf and Wishbone Design, t with 19 pure white sparking brilliants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-X-14-karat gold filled Large Horseshoe, will wear like hid gold for years. 2 subscribers.



Offer 122-B



Offer 422 D



Offer 422-X



Offer 422-Z

Genuine Rogers Tableware



Illustration of Oxford Design

Illustration of Oxford Design.

Offer 221—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Teaspoons, Oxford design. Sent free, charges prepaid, for getting only 4 subscriptions at so cents each.

Offer 205—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Tableknives, with smooth and beautiful steel handles and blades, heavily plated with pure silver. Sent on receipt of 9 yearly subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 209—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Tablespoons.
Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.
Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.
Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.
Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.
Oxford design, for 9 subscriptions. We prepay delivery Charges.
Oxford design, for 9 subscriptions. We prepay delivery.
Oxford 239—Rogers AA Large Berry Spoon, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.
Oxford 259—Rogers Large Gravy Ladle, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.
Oxford 259—Rogers Large Gravy Ladle, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.
Oxford 21—Rogers At Sugar Shiell, Oxford design—2 subs.
Oxford 21—Rogers At Plickle Ench. Oxford design—2 subs.

Offer 212—Rogers At Cream Ladle, Oxford design—2 subs Offer 213—Rogers At Pickle Fork, Oxford design—2 subs Offer 222—Rogers At Butter Knife, Oxford design—2 subs Offer 210-Rogers At Cold Meat Fork, Oxford design-for getting 2 subscribers.

Offer 8-Bissell's 'Sweeper, made from the "Cyco"-Bearing



ish finish. It is the most popular carpet sweeper made. Noise-less, runs per-fectly easy, is absolutely dust-proof, and is without question the greatest labor-saving ma-

labor-saving ma-chine of the age, as it has relieved woman of one of to perform. No sweeping, no labor, carpets, curtains, health arly subscriptions for McCall's the hardest tasks she has to perform effort, no dust. Saves time, labor, carpe Magazi

gazine at 50 cents each.

fler 40—Lady's All-Silk Shawl, 30 x 30 inches,
le of pure silk, medallion embroidered effect, neat scaldedges. The proper light garment for evening wear,
s most beautiful shawl will be sent, delivery charges
prepaid, on receipt
of only 5 yearly
subscriptions for
McCall's Magazine
at 50 cents each.



offer 132-Crumb Tray
and Scraper. This tray
is 8½ inches each way
and scraper is 12½ inches
long, is very heavy and
covered with a beautiful,
but neat, scroil design.
Made from a high grade
of metal and very heavily nickel-plated, will not
tarnish or turn black.
Sent on receipt of 3 yearly
subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50
cents each
h and Brush Set, sent,

Offer 200-Gold Finished Comb and Brush Set, sent delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 5 yearly subscrip at 50c each. Brush has fine bristles, handsome enam back, with floral decoration. An exceptionally neat

Ofter 387— Handsome Table Cloth, every thread guaranteed pure imported linen. This is really a very beautiful cloth of fine quality. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. Has 7-inch hemstitched drawn-work border. Given for only 8 subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

for only 8 subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 48—Stitch Ripper; an article of great service for ripping and picking out machine stitching, bastings, and drawing thread for hemstitching.

Dressmakers find them almost as necessary as scissors or thimble. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of two yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cts. each.



AZINEAT 50 cts. each.

Offer 235—One Pair of Rid Gloves, in black, white, gray or tan. The gloves we offer are the celebrated MEYER'S MAKE, known throughout the entire United States for their reliability. Every pair guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt of 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Be sure to state size and color desired. All sizes up to 7½. When size 8 is desired we can send only black.

Offer 188 Heavy, Pure White Mar-seilles Bed Spread, full site, being over 7 feet long and almost 7 feet wide; made of 3-ply yarn, both warp and filling. The design is a handsome one and the quality most ex-cellent. This heautful white spread will be sent for securing only 7 yearly subscriptions at so cents each.

HANDSOME WRIST BAGS

Each bag is made by one of the best leath New York City. It is only owing to a large puright time that we can make these offers.

Offer 232— Large Size Wrist Bag, made of the very finest andbest baby



Cents each.

Offer 488OurSpecial
Vanity Bag.

Made of the same material as 232 and 126. Is constructed with a outside pockets, the front flap pocket being protected with a patent button fastener. Will wear for years. Has swinging hadden made of strong leather, carefully being likely.

leather, carefully stitched. Black only. Size 8x4½ Sent, delivery Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of a yearly subscriptions for Mc-Call's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 126 - A very stylish bag, called in New





Offer 531 — Ladies' Large Size Black Wrist Bag, called an "Auto-mobile Bag." It is made of the finest waland sty-purse and nd gilt

each Offer 264—Pure Lines Sideboard Cover, 16 inches wide, 54 inches long; has 2-inch drawnwork hemstitched border. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

cents each. We prepay delivery Offer 378 — Ladies' 14-karat pure gold filled Signet Ring, beautifully polished; very neat and always fashionable. This very pretty ring will be hand engraved with one or two initials free of charge and sent by mail prepaid for securing only 3 subscriptions at so cents each. Please be very careful to state initials plainly and give correct size, as we cannot exchange signet ring if you give wrong size.



A TUCKER THAT FITS ANY SEWING MACHINE



Offer 02—The Magic Tucker hts all machines; is easily put on or taken off; has no spring to break; cannot get out of order; does not touch the foot or feed of machine; does not cut, pull or stretch the goods. Makes the smailest pin tuck to the largest tuck. Tucks silks, flannels, woolens, without creasing, basting or measuring. If you have a sewing machine you require one of these Tuckers. We will send the Magic Tucker, prepaid, to any lady sending us 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazink at 50c. each. One of the subcriptions may be your own, new or renewal.

Offer 63 Little Wonder Ruffer and Braider for all kinds of gathering, single double. Superior to any or Rutller for shirring as tile h

can be run close to gether with perfect ease. Absolutely re-liable. Sent, post-age prepaid, for sending I new or subscrip-McCall's

tion for Magazine own if you like) and rocents added money.

Offer 41—Queen Darner and One Dozen
Best Darning Needles; darner has spring
ring. The stocking is held firmly and does not
require readjusting until the work is completed.
The darning surface is 2½ inches in diameter,
and neater work can be accomplished than with
an egg-shaped darner. Darner and one dozen
darning needles sent on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents
each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 158—The Easy-Marker, Indispeusable both to professional and home dressmaker.
Sent, delivery charges prepaid, for only 2 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.

Offer 160—Lady's Umbrella, 26-inch; made

Offer 140—Lady's Umbrella, 26-inch; made of finest quality union taffeta; steel rod; beautiful pearl handle, mounted in sterling silver; straight or hooked handle, as preferred. A most excellent umbrella, that we know will give entire satisfaction as to appearance as well as wear. Sent for 9 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

offer 82.—All Lace White Bed Spread and Two All Lace White Shains to Match. Spread is over 7½ feet long and over 5½ feet wide. The lace shams are each 3 feet square. This is one of the best premiums we offer. Sent for only 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

for only & yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 36—Gold Trimmed 55-Piece Dinner
Set; each piece is full size and trimmed in gold,
with a very pretty floral decoration. This set
consists of one dozen Cups and Saucers, one
dozen Dinner Plates, half-dozen Butter Dishes,
half-dozen Preserve Dishes, one covered Vegetable Dish, one large Meat Platter (to inch),
one medium Meat Platter (8 inch), one Slop Blow),
one Pickle Dish, one Pie Dish. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50c each.

Offer 35—Gold Lined 10-Piece Toilet Set, consisting of Basin, Ewer and all the usual pieces; each piece is beautifully decorated with flowers and trimmed with gold; tery latest shaped ewer. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 230—Highest grade Fountain Pen, fitted with 14-karat solid gold pen, and the only perfect feeding device known. Barrel is made of finest quality, beautifully polished hard rubber. State whether you wish lady's or gentle-man's style. We guarantee this pen for one year. Sent prepaid for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. See special rule.



Offer 325 — This most stylish Black Underskirt will be forwarded, delivery charges prepaid anywhere in the United States, to any person who sends us 7 new or renewal yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Skirt is made of rich, heavy mercerized black sateen; silk thish; 12-inch pleated flounce finished with a bias ruffle on which are two rows of strapping, with dust ruffle underneath. Your own subscription occurs as one if not already sent.

Offer 521—Every

not already sent.

Offer 31—Every amateur and professional dressmaker requires a Skirt Gage. It's factoried than an exceptionally neat combination. This Baby Ring will be sent prepaid on receipt of treatly subscription for McCALL's MAGAZINE at 60 cents and to cents extra. Send 60c for subscription and Ring.

Internal of the sent professional professional dressmakers in New York to the sent prepaid on the sent propaid on the sent professional dressmakers in New York to the sent propaid of the sent professional dressmakers in New York to the sent professional dressmakers in New York to the sent professional dressmakers in New York to the sent professional dress and the sent professional dressmaker requires a Skirt Gage. Is sent professional dressmaker requires a skirt Gage. It's the worry caused by trying to get a skirt to ham to be sent professional dressmaker requires a skirt Gage. Is sent professional dressmaker requires a skirt Ga





Nice New Lace Curtains for the Spring—FREE



Offer \$5-Lace Lambric Curtains. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, for \$5 yearly subscriptions for McCatL'S MAGAZINE. This is a new style of curtain and much in demand 3½ yards long by \$6 feet wide, and is one solid piece of lace fastened in the center, with lambrequin at top, so as to be draped each side.

Offer 77—One Pair of Lace Curtains in Point d'Esprit Effect, each curtain 2% yards long by 1 yard wide. Sent for taking; yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. These curtains are made from a good quality of net and have a scroll border. The design is an exceptionally handsome one. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 143 - Our Best Curtains. Sent for taking

Offer 55

Offer 143 — Our Best Curtains. Sent for taking only to yearly subscriptions at soc. each. Each curtain is 3 new one. Made from best quality woven figured corded edges. We prepay delivery charges of the property o

Offer 76—One Pair of Lace Curtains, Each urtains.

urtain is 21,
ards long by 1 t 6 ins. wide. t for taking y 3 yearly scriptions for subscriptions for McCALL'S MAGAZINE. Heavy borderwith small detached figure; very neat. We prepay delivery charges.





Offer 79—One Pair of Lace Curtains in Brussels Lace Effect, each curtain 3 yards long by 4 feet 2 inches wide. Sent for taking 6 yearly subscrip-tions for McCall's Magazins. This is a clear, bright curtain with best quality Brussels net center and neat flower and leaf border. We prepay delivery charges.

charges.

Offer 78—One Pair of Lace
Curtains in Irish Lace
Effect, each curtain 3 yards
long by 3 feet 4 inches wide.
Sent, delivery charges prepaid,
for taking 5 yearly subscriptions
for McCaLL'S MAGAZINE at 50c.
each. This curtain has a very
closely woven net center, a pretty
edge and detached border with
small set figure in center. It is
strong and well made and has
overlocked corded edges.

Offer 81—Heavy Tapestry
Curtains or Portleres. Each
curtain is 9 feet long by 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet
wide, made of rich, heavy tapestry, with knotted fringe top and bottom.
Choice of the foilowing 3 colors: 1st, red; 2d, green; 3d, red and green combined. Both curtains sent on receipt of 15 yearly subscriptions
for McCall's Magazine at 50
cents each.

cents each.

cents each.

Offer 300—Rope Portieres, made of a good quality of chenille cord seven-eighths of an mch in diameter, in various color combinations. The width is adjustable from 3 to 6 feet. When ordering these portieres, state whether you preier a green and red combination, a red and mixed combination or a tan and brown combination. We will do what we can to send you the color you like best. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, for only 14 yearly subscriptions for McCalle's Magazine and to control of the color you like best. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, for only 14 yearly subscriptions for McCalle's Magazine and search.

Offer 141 — Persian Effect Couch Cover, 9 feet long, over 4 feet wide. Has a neat, knot-ted tassel fringe all around. Is made up in a combination of pretty stripes, red, blue and green being the principal colors. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to





Offer 78

Magnificent Stamping Outfit

OVER 50 DESIGNS)

For 2 Subscriptions

For 2 Subscriptions

Offer 579—In the collection are over 50 up-to-date designs suitable for shirt waists, corset covers, chemises, centerpiece (18 x 18) and 6 doilies to match, lingerie hat, table cover, piano cover, sofa pillow, baby cap, one border design for lingerie or flamenel skirt, one complete alphabet for marking handkerchefs, and one complete alphabet for marking table linen, etc., etc. Perforated transfer patterns are considered by many superior to other transfer patterns shecause they can be used several times without injury to the pattern or the material to be embroidered; may also be used on the finest as well as the coarsest materials. It is very easy to transfer designs; anyone, without any difficulty whatever, can transfer these patterns to the material. The designs may be used for outline, solid or eyelet embroidery. Fuli instructions for use and material or transferring are sent with each outfit. Complete outfit sent, prepaid to any address in the United States, for sending only 2 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50.

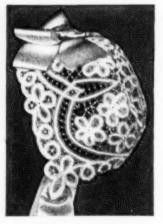


Offer 450—Lace Door Panel. Sent for taking 4 yearly subscriptions for Mc-Call's Magazine at soc. each. We pre-pay delivery charges. Size 4½ feet long by 3 feet wide. Made of best quality net with figured center.



any address in the United States, for only 8 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 142-Magnificent Couch Cover, in a stylish Bagdad effect, o feet long by 4½ feet wide, made of splendid, heavy material with rich color broad stripes. Has heavy, double-knotted fringe all around. This cover will wear for years without showing the effect of wear. Sent on receipt of 12 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Babies' Lace Cap

No. 636—Babtes' Lace Cap, made of English Lace Braid. Cut in 2 sizes, 6 months and 2 years. Pattern stamped on cambric, 15 cents. Pattern and material (this does not include ribbon, ties and bow) for 60 cents, or given free for 3 subscriptions. When ordering please state which size is desired. We pay postage.



SPECIAL RULE

APPLIES TO ALL PREMIUMS. If you cannot get all the subscribers we ask, for any premium you want, send 20 cents in cash instead of each subscriber you are short; for instance, Curtain 55 is offered for 5 subscribers, or for 4 subscribers and 20 cents, or 3 subscribers and 40 cents, or 2 subscribers and 60 cents, or 1 subscriber and 80 cents; and so on for all premiums.

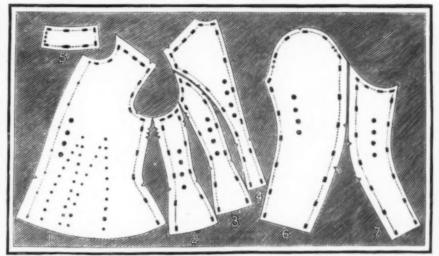


THE McCALL PATTERNS

THE SIMPLEST, MOST EASILY PUT TOGETHER AND BEST FITTING PATTERNS IN THE WORLD.



of this signature aprice of the contract of th facesimile c pears





The above is a fac-simile of THE M:CALL. (model) PATTERN with perforations (.) showing SEAM ALLOW-ANCES without waste of material; the same perforations also show the BASTING and SEWING LINES.



LINING READY FOR FITTING McCALL PATTERNS are the simplest paper pat-

No. 1 indicates—the front.
No. 2 indicates—the under-arm piece.
No. 3 indicates—the side-back piece.
No. 4 indicates—the back.
No. 5 indicates—the collar.
No. 6 indicates—the upper-sleeve piece.
No. 7 indicates—the under-sleeve piece.
The line of small circles (e) near edge in front, iece No. 1, indicates the inturn for a hem.

The quantity of material, trimming, lining, etc., req is printed on the envelope of each McCall Pattern

The following Symbols are used on McCall

Patterns wherever necessary:
Notches (>) show how the pattern is to be put
together and also indicate the waistline.

Large Circles () show how to lay the pattern on the straight of the material.

Long Perforations (**) show the seam allowances and the basting and sewing lines.

Core Cross and a Circle (**) show where the garment is to be pleated.

Two Crosses (++) show where the garment is to be gathered. Three Crosses (***) show edge to be placed on a feld when cutting.

The Correct Way to Take Measurements for McCall Patterns:

Ladies' Garments Requiring Bust Measure—Pass the tape around the body over the fullest part of the bust—about one inch below armhole—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Waist Measure-Pass the tape around the waist. the waist.

Sleeve—Pass the tape around the muscular part of the arm—about one inch below the arm-hole (this is for the lining sleeve only).

Length of Waist - Adjust the tape at center-back from neck to waistline.

Misses', Girls' and Children's Garments should be measured by the directions given for ladies. Men's and Boys' Garments—Conts, Vests, etc.— Pass the tape under the arms and around the fullest part of the breast.

For Trousers - Pass the tape around the waist, also measure the inside leg seam.

For Shirts, etc.—Pass the tape around the neck and allow one inch more for size of neckband.

McCall Patterns are cut and fitted after this Model

and if proper size is selected a brau-tiful and perfect-fitting garment will be the result.



Completo Lining Finished



Position of Tage for Taking the Bust. Waist and Hip Measures



osition of Tape Slightly Higher on the Back Bust Measure, also for Waist and Hip Measure

All McCall Patterns are easy to understand and put together; no possibility of a mistake if directions are followed. Crosses (\(\frac{\psi}\)1, circles (\(\frac{\psi}\)1, notches (\(\frac{\psi}\)1, etc., indicate exact position of waistline, tucks, pleats and gathers, on McCall Patterns. Distinct perforations indicate seam allowances, extra allowance being made on shoulder and under-arm seams for possible alterations. These are special features helpful to the amateur dressmaker. An interesting article on dressmaking will be found on the last page of The McCall Large Catalogue. The Large Catalogue also contains over 1200 illustrations of designs for ladies, misses, girls, children, and boys garments, including styles that are in vogue from month to month. Ask for it at the pattern counter. Sent postpaid for 20 cents, throughout the United States and Colonies.

THE McCALL COMPANY

BRANCH OFFICES: 180-188 Fifth Age., CHICAGO, ILL. 14:6 Howard St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 01-03 Albert St., TORONTO, CANADA.

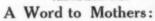
236 to 246 West 37th Street, NEW YORK

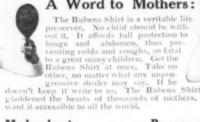
Rubens For Infants, Misses



and Women

No Buttons





Shirt has

Made also in all sizes for Misses and Women

The Rubens Shirt is so easily adjusted and fits so snugly to the form that it proves particularly effective in guarding from cold and protecting the health of invalids, those enfecthed by age, or others who are delicate.

Manuf'd RUBENS & MARBLE



The Genuine Jubens Shirt has

RUBENS"

The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk, to fit from birth to any age. Sold at dry-goods birth to any age. Sold at dry-go-stores. Circulars, with price list, free.

99 Market Street, Chicago

Home Remedies

To IMPROVE THE EVEBROWS, when thin or scurfy, apply to them a little salad oil or castor oil on retiring to bed at night. Be careful to smooth the brows the right way after applying the oil, or you will do more harm than good and very likely produce a little crop of wrinkles just above the nose.

FOR COLDS IN THE CHEST.—Hartshorn and oil is a good thing to rub into the chest for colds and hoarseness. Always place a piece of hot flannel over the chest after rubbing.

IDEAL FOOD FOR THE NERVOUS,-Baked bananas are the ideal food for nervous persons and brain-workers. This food will unfail-ingly build up and strengthen lean, blood-poor persons. The banana should be baked in its skin in an oven for fifteen or twenty minutes, until it is quite soft and bursts open.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION.-Indigestion is a breeder of disease, but has been known to be cured by the following simple prescription: Mix I dram of powdered colomba root, I dram of ground ginger and ½ dram of carbonate of soda. Divide this into twelve powders, and take one in a little milk three times a day.

FOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE, - People with consumption almost invariably eat too little, even less than those in health, whereas they should eat vastly more than the well. Nature seems to be aware of this, for usually a tuberculous patient can assimilate a much larger quantity of food than a healthy person. The food should be taken in fairly large quantities and at frequent intervals. Not more than three, or at most four, hours should pass without the eating of something, if it is only a milk biscuit, a sandwich or a banana. A pitcher containing two glassfuls of milk should stand on the table near the bed, so that a glass may be taken in the night if the patient awakes, and again before dressing in the morning. As much milk as possible should also be taken during the day.

How to BEAUTIFY THE TEETH .- An excellent camphorated tooth-powder, which will not destroy the enamel of the teeth and yet render them white, is made of 7 drams of precipitated chalk, 1/2 dram of powdered camphor and a dram of powdered orris root. It is not sufficient to use only a tooth-powder; a liquid dentifrice is pleasant and has a beneficial influence upon the gums. To make one, take 2 ounces of borax, a quart of hot water and teaspoonful each of tincture of myrrh and spirits of camphor. Dissolve the borax in the hot water, and when the water is cool add the other ingredients and bottle for use. A few drops used in a little water form a delightful wash. It is a mistake to suppose that the teeth of every person should be of the same whiteness. The variation of color is largely a constitutional result. Yellow teeth, it is said, are usually indicative of bodily vigor, and very pearlywhite ones of a more fragile constitution. There is only one grand rule to offer respecting the care of the teeth, and that is that they be kept immaculately clean and in per-Their color then matters nothfect health. ing, for their condition will prove that they are well attended to. Should the gums be tender and spongy, the general health, upon which the condition of the teeth so much depends, should be made the subject of inquiry. A healing and soothing tooth-powder is made of precipitated chalk 1 ounce, of powdered borax 1/2 ounce, of powdered myrrh 1/4 ounce and the same quantity of powdered orris root. If the teeth have a tendency to break off, they can be strengthened by rinsing them with lime water twice a day.

Pianos and Organs Sent On Free Trial



Do Not Buy a Piano or Organ Until You Have Read the Cornish Book

how you can obtain a highest rgan for a year's free trial decide to keep it. We will send you Free the WONDERFUL CORNISH BOOK, the most beautiful and OOK, the most beautiful and artistic plane d organ catalogue ever printed, showing the ofcest of our 50 styles in miniature. Do not

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Ball. Buy on the Cornish plan. We give you two years credit if needed. Let us explain to you how you can buy a first-class plane as low as any dealer and why no manufacturer who sells through dealers can quote CODNICH CO

why no manufacturer who seells through dealers can quote to the you as low prices as we do. (ORNISH (O. Washington, N. J.



PRIZE \Box F

We have just made arrangements whereby we are able to offer a mable prize, to those who will copy this cartoon. **Take Your Pencil** We have just made arrangements whereby we have just made arrangements whereby we will copy this cartoon. Take Your Pencil Now, and copy this sketch on a common piece of paper, and send it to us today; and, if in the estimation of our Art Directors, it is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, we will mail to your address, FREE OF CHARGE FOR SIX MONTHS

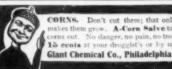
THE HOME EDUCATOR

This magazine is fully illustrated and contains special information pertaining to Illustrating, Cartooning, etc., and published for the benefit of those desirous of earning larger salaries. It is a Home Study magazine. There is positively no money consideration connected with this free offer. Copy this picture now and send it to us today.

Correspondence Institute of America, Box 790, Scranton, Pa.



"Somtimes," said Uncle Eben, "it 'pears to me like a reformer was one o' dese here people dat has to talk two hours an' a half to press one o' de Ten Commandments, An' dar warn't no dispute 'bout dat in de firs'







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Gold Dust

is the greatest cleanser and labor-saver ever known. It is a vegetable-oil soap, ground into a smooth, golden powder. It dissolves instantly in hot or cold, hard or soft water, produces its own lather and does all the hard part of the task without your assistance.

For washing dishes, scrubbing floors and doors, cleaning pots and pans, bathroom pipes, refrigerators, oilcloth, silverware, polishing brass work, washing clothes, softening hard water and making the finest soft soap, it will be found invaluable by any housewife who wishes to spare her back and save her time.

"Let the GOLD DUST Twins do your work"



Fairy Soap

is the ideal soap for toilet and bath. It lathers freely; it floats; the oval cake just fits the hand, it agrees with the most delicate skin. Its purity is proven by its whiteness. FAIRY SOAP is white (and stays white) because made only from highest grade materials—choice edible products, with not a particle of coloring matter or adulterant of any kind.

Pay any price you will, you can find no purer, more convenient or more satisfactory soap for the toilet and bath than Fairy Soap—the white, oval, floating cake at 5c.

"Have You, a Little 'Fairy' in Your Home?"



Sunny Monday Laundry Soap

Why use a laundry soap containing from twenty to forty per centrosin (which all yellow laundry soaps do) when you can get SUNNY MONDAY LAUNDRY SOAP *(N.R.), a white soap made from high-grade materials and without an ounce of rosin?

SUNNY MONDAY LAUNDRY SOAP *(N.R.)—because of this rosinless feature and its remarkable dirt-starting qualities—which save rubbing—will make your clothes last twice as long as they would with the use of other laundry soap. Isn't this saving worth your while?

SUNNY MONDAY LAUNDRY SOAP *(N.R.) is especially valuable for the washing of woolens, flannels and the finest fabrics, as it will not shrink them. Moreover, it can be used with equal success in hard, soft, cold, hot or boiling water.

*(N. R.—Means "No Rosin." SUNNY MONDAY LAUNDRY SOAP contains no rosin. Rosin is an adulterant and will rot and ruin clothes.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Makers, Chicago



ORSETS

W. B. REDUSO

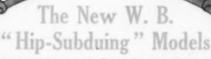
The perfect corset for large women It places over-developed women on the same basis as their slender sisters. By its scientific construction it tapers off the bust, and absolutely reduces the abdomen and hips from 1 to 5 inches, without the aid of torturing straps or harness-like devices.

REDUSO No. 750.—For unusually large tall women. Made of durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. PRICE \$3.00.

Reduso No. 760.—For unusually large hort women, in white ordrab. Sizes 22 short women, in white to 36. PRICE \$3.00.

REDUSO No. 770.-For large women above the average weight, but not as over-developed as those for whom 750 is meant. Made of white coutil or white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. PRICE \$3.00.





will produce the correct figure for prevailing modes. The scientific construction of W. B. Corsets has never been as thoroughly demonstrated as in the garments illustrated herewith.

These corsets in a very extensive range of models are constructed to produce for figures varying from extreme stoutness to unusual slenderness the graceful hip lines necessary as a foundation for the prevailing clinging gowns and the general long line appearance while is characteristic of the very modish woman.

\$1.00 to \$3.00 the pair

WEINGARTEN BROS., MOS. 877-879 B'way, New York



Nuform 446

For welldeveloped figures, is a re-

verse gore model. The gore lines run backwards, a construction which restrains undue development below the back. Medium high bust, long hips and extra long back. Made of an excellent quality of white coutil and white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 19 to 30. PRICE \$2.00. Also made in \$3.00 quality.

Ask any dealer anywhere to show you the corsets illustrated on this page, or any of our numerous styles, which are made in such a variety as to guarantee a perfect fit for every type of figure.



Is a splendid corset for medi-

> ures. Medium high bust and deep hip, ending in an unboned apron extension. Made of white and drab coutil and white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 19 to 30. PRICE \$1.50.

Also made in \$2.00 and \$3.00 qualities.

ERECT FORM 753.- A corset for average figures. Has medium bust and long hip. Made of white and drab coutil and white batiste. Hose supporters on front and sides. Sizes 18 to 30. PRICE \$1.00.



